The Bombay Gazette

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No. 11,705 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

DURING the south-west monsoon the LAUNCH to convey passengers to the English mail steamers WILL LEAVE the COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th June, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886. TUESDAY.
—LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th June.
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th „
M CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd „
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th „
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th „
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th „
L TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th „
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	2911	500	H. Weighell	9th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE	to all Ports of Italy	Rs, 500,	Rs. 340.
„	to Marseilles	„ 520,	„ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept,
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th June
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th „
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	1st July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs.	70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	„	175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs.	350
Do. in Hunting Case	„	375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

J. D. KATELEE.

GRADUATE, MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, formerly Superintendent, Gardens and Estates of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandy, and late of the Port Canning Land Improvement Co., &c.

Gardens superintended, kept in order, and re-arranged on approved principles. Fresh seeds and rare ornamental plants supplied. Students trained in Botany and Gardening with practical instructions. Business in every department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, and Arboriculture. Charges moderate.

48, Meadow Street, Bombay,

WRECK OF THE S.S "INDUS."

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Colombo, on MONDAY, the 5th July 1886, the wreck of the s.s "INDUS, as she now lays in 5 fathoms of water about 3½ miles off Mulliativu, on the N.E coast of Ceylon.

The cargo remaining in the vessel will be sold first, it consists of about 600 Bales of Gunnies, 2,576 Bales of Jute, 156 Bales of Cotton, 47 Chests Indigo, 312 Chests Lac, and 30 Bales of Tanned Skins, &c., &c.

Immediately after the sale of the Cargo, the Hull, Engines, Masts, Spars, &c., will be sold.

There is likely to be fine weather and smooth water off Mulliativu up to the end of September next.

F. BAYLEY,
Agent.
Colombo, 1st June 1886.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E., hereby invites Tenders for the Construction of three Blocks of Buildings on the Apollo Bunder.

Intending Contractors may Tender for either Block or for the whole.

Plans, specification, and forms of agreement will be on view on and after MONDAY next, the 7th June, at the Office of the Architect, Apollo Bunder, or where all other information may be obtained between the hours of 11 and 5. Intending Contractor will be called on to deposit Rs. 500 with each tender as earnest money, which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted, or in the case of the accepted Tender retained until the Agreement is signed. If a contractor whose tender is accepted fails to sign the agreement at the appointed time he will forfeit this deposit money.

The Sirdar does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Printed copies of the specification, agreement, and Schedule can be obtained at the office of the Architect for Rs. 3 per set.

Tenders will be received up to noon on the 21st inst.

K. T. CHISHOLM,
F.R.I.B.A.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th June, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1465 tons, on MONDAY, 7th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 14th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th June, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

HAVE always on hand the newest and most complete selection of articles suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,
CHRISTENING PRESENTS,
&c., &c., &c.

STERLING SILVER GOODS.

TEA SERVICES,
Comprising Tea Pot, Sugar Basin, Cream Jug and Sugar Tong, complete in Case. Choice Patterns.
From Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

TEA, COFFEE, OR ICE SPOONS.
Sets of six Spoons with Tongs, complete in Case, Fancy Patterns.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 70.

SUGAR BASINS.
Complete with Sifter. Gilt inside. Elegantly chased and engraved In case complete.
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 100.

PAP BOWLS.
With Spoons. Gilt inside. Heavily chased. Handsome patterns. In case complete.
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 85.

FRUIT SPOONS.
Pairs of Spoons. Gilt inside. Handsomely embossed and chased. In case complete.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 55.
Ditto ditto with Sugar Sifter to match. In case complete.
From Rs. 70 to 85.

SALT CELLARS.
Sets of six Salt Cellars with Spoons complete. New shapes. In case.
From Rs. 88 to Rs. 95.
Sets of four Salt Cellars with Spoons complete. Very heavy. In case.
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 120.

NAPKIN RINGS.
Latest fashions. Elegantly chased. Pair in Case.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 45.

MUFFINEERS, &c.
Sets of three engraved "Pepper," "Salt" and "Cayenne." Egg shape. Complete in case.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 48.
Sets of Pillar Castors, consisting of Mustard Pot and two Pepper Castors. Newest style. In case complete.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 105.

BOUQUET HOLDERS.
New shapes and styles. Gilt. In case complete.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 55.

CIGAR CASES.
Plain for Monogram, &c. Richly engraved and chased. In case.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 90.
Ditto with Match Box to match.
From Rs. 105 to Rs. 130.
Ditto with Cigarette Case and Match Box. All en suite.
From Rs. 180 to Rs. 222-8.

CIGARETTE CASES.
The latest novelties, plain or richly engraved and chased. Opening at top, or Book form. In case.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 65.
Ditto with Match Box to match. In case.
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 75.

SPIRIT FLASKS.
Plain or Engraved, fitted with Bayonet Catch In case.
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 75.

SNUFF BOXES.
Richly engraved and chased. Gilt inside. In case.
From Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.

MATCH BOXES.
In Fancy, Engraved, and other Patterns. To attach to Chain or carry in pocket.
From Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 22-8.

CARD CASES.
Ladies' Card Cases, Japanesque. Richly engraved and chased, and various other neat designs. In velvet and satin lined cases.
From Rs. 55 to Rs. 65.

MEMO TABLETS.
Ivory Leaves in Silver "Japanesque" Covers. To attach to Chain. Richly engraved and chased.
Rs. 27 each.

CHRISTENING SETS.
Heavy Spoon and Fork. Richly engraved and chased. In velvet and satin lined cases.
Rs. 36 and 40 each.
Massive Knife, Fork and Spoon. Handsome patterns. In velvet and satin lined cases.
Rs. 53, 58 and 60 each.
Elegant Spoon, Fork and Napkin Ring, complete in Cases. Richly engraved and chased.
Rs. 50, 53, and 60 each.
Handsome Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, complete in cases. Neatly ornamented.
Rs. 60, 63, and 65 each.
Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon. Complete in cases.
Rs. 85, 90 and 98 each.
Sets of Knife. Fork, Spoon and Mug. Richly engraved and chased. Very heavy. In satin and velvet lined cases.
Rs. 90, 100, 115, and 130 each.
Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon, Mug with Coral and Bells. Handsomely engraved. In case complete.
Rs. 120, 135 and 150.

CHILDREN'S MUGS.
Heavy Mugs, very richly engraved and chased. Japanesque and many other new fancy patterns. In velvet and silk lined cases.
Rs. 54, 60, 63, 70 and 75 each.

BABIES' RATTLES.
Coral and Bells, &c. Richly engraved and chased. In cases.
Rs. 12, 15, 20 and 25.
&c., &c., &c.

(Send for Illustrated Catalogue.)

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

TREACHERS "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and public as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,

each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped Label, with a Caution Label on the reverse, and Phœnix Trade Mark on both Labels, as well as on the Cork and the Metallic Capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth, has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour, as to be now familiarly known as

"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET,"
"TREACHER'S WHISKY,
"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,"
"HEART-LABELLED WHISKY."

The public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

CASH, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"SPECIAL NOTICE."
WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL KNOWN OUTFITTERS.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and Patrons that they have received a splendid assortment of Waterproofs, Capes, Coats, Caps, Leggings, &c., of the best Quality and Manufacture. The seams being stitched throughout prevents the falling to pieces, which is a great boon in this country. A. L. & W. wish to draw SPECIAL ATTENTION to their being ventilated, which prevents the close and oppressive feelings as generally experienced by wearers of Waterproof Garments.

Regulation Capes	Rs.	45	0
Double Texture Ulsters faced with Tweed	„	35	0
„ „ „	„	40	0
„ „ heavy	„	45	0
White Vulcanized	„	10	0
„	„	20	0
Leggings	„	5	8
Helmets	„	4	8
Sheetings 72″ wide, per yard	„	6	8
Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	„	10	8

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MESSRS. BARTON & Co., Limited, have just received, and beg to intimate to the public that they are now offering their BICYCLES and TRICYCLES for sale on the easy purchase system.

The "Coventry Imperial Special" Tricycles.—This is a powerful Machine with Lamp and Bell complete. For Cash with order	Rs. 320
On easy purchase system by 10 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 35	Rs. 355
The "Mechanics' Friend" Bicycle—Half-plated with Lamp and Bell. For Cash with order	Rs. 225
On easy purchase system by 10 equal instalments of Rs. 25	Rs. 250
The Coventry "Imperial" Bicycles—a strong and best Machine, specially made to withstand rough riding with Lamp and Bell. For Cash with order	Rs. 275
On easy purchase system by 10 equal instalments of Rs. 30	Rs. 300

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

PIANO FOR RS. 280 CASH !!!

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.
BIJOU OR STUDENT'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.

INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.

ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos ; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.

Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano ; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in. ; height, 3ft. 7in. ; depth from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs.

Price Rs. 300, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...Rs. 300, 450, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS	from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS	from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS	from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES !
RACING WATCHES ! !
RACING WATCHES !!! !

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	„ 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	„ 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	„ 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to „ 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR THE RAINS ! !
BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.,

HAVE much pleasure in informing their numerous Patrons of the arrival of their Waterproof goods for the present Monsoon.

DRAB REVERSIBLE, WATERPROOF COATS.

Length Inches	44,	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Price Rs.	8-8	8-8	10-8	10-8	12-8	12-8	13-8

BLACK REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS
BLACK VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Rs.	34-0	35-0	36-0	37-0	38-0

DOUBLE DRAB HEAVY WATERPROOF COAT
DRAB VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,
Rs.	14-8	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8

GREY CASHMERE WATERPROOF COATS
WITH VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56,	58
Rs.	23-0	24-0	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0

DOUBLE DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS
WITH EYELETS

Size	60 by 50	11-8
	72 by 54	14-8

DOUBLE DRAB CARRIAGE APRONS WITH RING.

Size	60 by 50	10-8
	72 by 54	13-8

DOUBLE DRAB WATERPROOF SHEETING EXTRA THICK
60 in. wide, 6-8 per yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' silk waterproof cloaks, just received, in the newest styles. Prices from Rs. 30 to 35 each.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLOSHES.

A good assortment of the above from Rs. 3-8 to 4-0 per pair.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS FROM 6-8 to 7-8 each.

THERMOMETERS.

REGISTERING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SIXES.

	Rs.	a.
Boxwood Scale, Black Japanned Metal case	6	8
Hand-painted Opal Scale, Japanned case	10	0

BREWER'S THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
Silver Metalled Scale, Enamelled Tube, Japanned Metal case 8 in	2	0
Do. do. do. 10 in	2	8
Do. do. do. 12 in	3	0

BOXWOOD THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a
8 in. Enamelled Tubes	1	4
10 in. do. do.	2	0
Spare Thermometers for Syke's Hydrometers	6	8

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a
Constricted Stem Magnifying front Registering	7	0
Constricted Stem Registering	4	0

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PENS.

THOSE in search of a good and suitable Pen should consult—OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED STATIONERY LIST

FREE ON APPLICATION.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address :—New Oriental Bank Buildings.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC **** do.	„ 25 0	„ 48 0
COGNAC *** do.	„ 27 0	„ 51 0
COGNAC ** do.	„ 31 0	„ 60 0
COGNAC * do.	„ 35 0	„ 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	„ 22 0	„ 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	„ 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	„	„ 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	„	„ 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 8TH JUNE,
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 8TH JUNE,
BY SPECIAL DESIRE,
Planquette's Romantic Opera, in 3 Acts, entitled,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE,
OR, THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 9TH JUNE,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera, entitled, the
PIRATES OF PENZANCE,
OR, THE SLAVE OF DUTY.

THURSDAY, 10TH JUNE,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
Offenbach's Grand Military and Spectacular Comic Opera, in 4 Acts, entitled the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

FOR FRIDAY, 11TH, & SATURDAY, 12TH,
SEE FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,
Gilbert and Sullivan's New Japanese Opera,
MIKADO,
WITH COMPLETE NEW DRESSES AND SCENERY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

NOTICE.
THE FRENCH CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 6 p. m., at the Fort High School, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to make arrangements for the formation of an Institution by the help of which the study of the French language may be promoted and kept up. All lovers of the language and those interested in the developement of it are requested to attend.

Copies of the Prospectus can be had from the undersigned.

J. E. DAVAR,
H. K. TAVARIA,
Honorary Secretaries, *pro tem.*
No. 10, Meadow Street, Bombay, 5th June, 1886.

CRETONNES.

A beautiful selection in every variety of colouring from 6 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GRAND PRODUCTION OF THE
Will appear in the GRAND PANTOMIME OF

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 5,500 CAST IRON C SOCKETS, and 5,500 CAST IRON C SOLE-PLATES for TELEGRAPH POSTS will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Storeyard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 3 th of June, 1886, and will be submitted to, and decided on by the Director-General of Telegraphs

2. The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give the whole order to any one firm.

3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be had at the Office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores,
Alipore, Calcutta, 7th June, 1886.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
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NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

NOTICE is hereby given that REVEREND BRAZ FERNANDES has contracted to SELL to Mr. MANEKLAL GORDHANDAS GUNDERIA, the hereditaments hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI at his office, No. 26, in Meadow Street, within 14 days hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1886.

All that piece or parcel land or ground of which the Church of Nossa Senhora d'Esperanca is the fazendar, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 4,416 and 4,417 and Street Nos. 5 and 6, Assembly Lane, situate, lying and being on the north side of a public passage at second Portuguese Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and is bounded on the east partly by the property of Joseph de Costa, and partly by the said public passage, on the west by the property of Rookmibai, wife of Purshotam Pranjiwan, on the north by the property of Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurandhar, and on the south partly by the said public passage and partly by the property of Rabooldass Norotumdass and which premises are now in the occupation of C. S. Cabral and J. M. Lobo, respectively.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.
PARIS, 3 rue de Chateaudun.
BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

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FOR
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WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

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For prospectus and further particulars apply to
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as above.

All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

ALICE VILLA, the MALL, DARJEELING.—Boarding-house. Suite of rooms by day or month.—Mrs. HEATHER.

ICES, Wines and Spirits and Mocha Coffee to be had of the best quality only, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church-gate-street.

JUST RECIVED Gladstone Bags, Ladies' Leather and plush Bags fitted with Companions, Feather Fans in various colours. Crewel and sewing silks, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

A CARD.—F. Duckworth, M. D., Surgeon Major, Retired List. 10, Victoria Road, Byculla, Open to Engagements, public or private.

GARDEN PUMPS, Lawn Mowers and other Garden sundries. Illustrated Catalogues free. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

THE ever-increasing demand for our watches has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars, No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of assorted Boots and Shoes, especially for monsoon season. Moderate prices. Hussanally Mulla Hukumjee and Brothers, No. 1, Crawford Market.

TO COLONELS OF THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.—On Commission Sale—A colonel's complete outfit, almost quite new, will be sold cheap. Apply John Mahomed and Co., 16, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Monsoon clothing for Ghorawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Humum and Meadow Street.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

ESSUBJEE ADAMJEE,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, per steamer "Titania," for Monsoon, the various sorts of clothing as detailed below:—

Merino Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, of superior colour, Rs. 20 per each coat.
Merino, black, brown, grey, Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 15 per each coat.
Ladies' grey, Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 8 to 10 per each coat.
Cashmere Waterproof Coats of grey, brown colour, size from 44 to 58, Rs. 15 to 18 per each coat.
Black or white Waterproof Coats for Railway use, 42 to 48, Rs. 10 per each coat.
Gentlemen's Tweed Hats Rs. 2-8 to 3 each hat.
Navy Serge Coats, and Trousers, of assorted colours, Rs. 20 to 25.
Coachmen's Rain Coats with leather covers for turban, Rs. 6, 6-8, 7.
White Waterproof Cloth, wide 66 inches, Re. 1 per yard.
Waterproof Sheet, warm lining, with eyelet hole Rs. 16, 12, 10, 8 per each.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the IRON WORK in the construction of two new Single Storey Blocks of Barracks on the North and South Flank of existing R.A. Barracks at Colaba.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 5, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 18th June 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN,
Bt.-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B.D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 1st June 1886.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
The above by Ruston, Proctor and Co.
14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter by Ruston, Proctor & Co.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 8 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE DETONATORS, &c.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c. &c.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouet & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvee	5 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	4 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	...
Courvoisier's	24 0	—

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	—
Dry Elite „	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	—

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	„ —	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	—

CLARETS.
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	—
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	„ 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	, 27 0	
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	, 16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.
From J. ROKMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	„ 12 0	

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { M. & Saann }	„ 24 0
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	„ 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	„ 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ..
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 12	„ ...

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque „ 21 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	„ 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	„ 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ....lbs.	19-20	Rs. 0 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	„ 1 4	„ 0
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ ...
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ ..
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	„ ..

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Bean	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ ...	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	„ —	„ 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per-annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

NOTICE.

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GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to comple favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House South Dudley Street, London.

NOTICES.

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SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT may not fail to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £6,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.

GEO. OLIVER,
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street. Poona.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS
now in TCOSK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climate CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORADYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne: that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS RAILWAY AND THE SIDINGS, AT COLABA, OF THE SASSOON DOCK, AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after Monday next, the seventh of June, instant, until further notice, Cotton and other Traffic will not be conveyed between this Railway, and the Sidings at Colaba, of the Sassoon Dock, and of the New Colaba Company.

2. Cotton and other Traffic tendered at Up-Country Stations for despatch to either of those Sidings, after this date will be sent to, and delivered at, this Company's Sidings at Colaba.

3. Due Notice will be given of the re-opening of the Sassoon Dock and the New Colaba Company's Sidings at Colaba for Traffic, to and from the respective Sidings, after the close of the monsoon.

4. Cotton, and other Traffic will continue to be booked to and from this Company's Sidings at Colaba as at present.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 4th of June, 1886.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"

PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
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BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
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SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, ENGLAND.

MR. NORTHCOTT, M. A., L. L. M., Wrangler and Classical Scholar of Cams College, Cambridge, GIVES PRIVATE TUITION to CANDIDATES for the Army.

Recent successes (list below):—

References allowed to the following officers in India:—General Carnegy, Colonel Hedow, Colonel Tweddell, Colonel Skinner; and in England, to General Francis, R. A., and Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Conservative Club, St. James's, late Commanding the Troops in Kattywar, Bombay, whose sons are now with Mr. Northcott.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.
September, 1885.
TWO SENT UP. BOTH PASSED.

*Lieut. ESSELL	East Kent Regt.
*Lieut. SHERWIN	Somersetshire Regt.
*Lieut. GRAY, March, 1886..	Lancashire Fusiliers

WOOLWICH.
December, 1885.
FOUR SENT UP. THREE PASSED.

Name	Place
*Mr. Greer	First
*Mr Dick	33rd
*Hon. M. Ward	50th.

FOR SANDHURST.
December, 1885.
TEN SENT UP. ALL PASSED.

*Mr. H. Tweddell, * Mr. A. Creagh, *Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. R. B. de Chair, Mr. H. A. Hill, * Mr. E. K. Beddek, *Mr. R. S. Cottrill, * Mr. Wilmot, * Mr. Skinner, *Mr. North.

*All these passed at their FIRST TRIAL.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PAREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and hieghtens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely* or *effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed:—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith, and Co. Madras; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co. Umballa and Kasanlei.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS' SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
„ 1885 .... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,159 14 1
1878	£2,445,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,437 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
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3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ..	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
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10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
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19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor's of the *Bombay Gazette*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FREIGHT INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, 8TH JUNE, 1886.

FOR early shipment freights are strong and rates are firmly upheld, the amount of available tonnage being small. For the last half of this month's loading six steamers to arrive in ballast from Jeddah and the nearby ports have been chartered at £1-0-6 and £1-1-0, and some owners are holding for higher rates. For July loading we do not hear of any engagements. The S. W. Monsoon has now set in, the Cotton season is nearly ended, and business during next few month's will be confined to Wheat, for which high freights cannot be paid, and although the amount of tonnage expected is moderate, it is ample for the probable demand.

BERTH RATES.

N.B.—The quotations given below for Liverpool and London are by the Regular Liners, *Old* Tonnage Scale for Wheat and Seeds. For other Ports *New* Scale is accepted, except by the Rubattino and Austrian Lloyd's steamers. The difference between the two Scales for Wheat and Seeds has now become a matter of calculation only; shippers deducting the equivalent difference where the OLD SCALE is demanded:—

	Old Scale.	New Scale.
Wheat	16 cwt.	18 cwt. a Ton.
Rapeseed	14 "	16 " "
Mustard Seed	14 "	16 " "
Teel or Gingelly Seed	14 "	15 " "
Mowra Flowers	16 "	18 " "
Mowra Seeds	18 "	No change.
Mussoor, in bags	18 "	20 cwt. a Ton.
Linseed	18 "	No change.
Ground Nuts	13 "	Do.
Myrabolams	18 "	Do.

STEAMERS.	READY. Wheat.	READY. Seeds.	READY. Cotton and Wool.	FORWARD. Late June.	FORWARD. July.	REMARKS.
Liverpool	£0 17 6	£0 17 6	£1 0 0	£1 1 3 Wheat. £0 17 6	£1 2 6 Wheat £1 0 0	Old Scale.
London	£0 17 6	£0 17 6	£1 2 6	£1 0 0 £0 17 6 Wheat.	£1 0 0 £0 17 6	Do. New Scale.
Hull	£1 0 6	£1 0 6	None.	£1 1 3	£1 1 3	Do.
Antwerp	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 3 6	£1 1 3	£1 1 3	Do.
Havre	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 1 3	£1 1 3	Do.
Dunkirk	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 3 6	£1 1 3	£1 1 3	Do.
Marseilles	£1 1 6	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 1 3	£1 1 3	Do.
Genoa and Naples	£1 1 3	£1 1 3	£1 1 6	£1 1 3	£1 1 3	Do.
Italian Ports (Rubattino Company)	£1 11 3	£1 12 6	£1 12 6	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	Do.
Trieste and Venice (P. & O.)	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 12 6	£1 10	£1 7 6 Stock £1 10 0	Old Scale.
Do. and Lloyd's Co.'s	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	Do. Freight paid here at exchange 2s. per rupee
Odessa (Austrian Lloyds)	None shipped.	None shipped.	£1 17 6	£1 17 6	£1 17 6	Do.
U. K. or Continent (open Charter)	...	£1 1 3	New Scale.	£1 1 3	£1 1 3	New Scale.
SAIL SHIPS.						
Liverpool	None shipped.	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	Nominal, no business
Havre	Do.	£1 5 0	£1 7 6	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Antwerp	Do.	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Bremen	Do.	£1 5 0	£1 5 0 No ship.	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Open Charter	.....	£1 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

Ships Open Charter.—£1-7-6 Concessions and 2½ Commission, say £1-5-0 net.

COASTING—Steamers.

Calcutta.—Salt Rs. 2-8-0 per ton, 20 cwt. Measurement, Rs. 7, 40 c. ft.

Hongkong.—Cotton and Cotton Goods, Rs. 10-0-0 per ton, 40 c. ft. Weight, Rs. 10 to 15, Old Scale.

Mauritius.—Grain Rs. 0-8-0 per bag. Light Cargo, Rs. 8-0-0 per ton.

Zanzibar.—Grain Rs. 0-8-0 per bag. Light Cargo, Rs. 8 per ton.

Liverpool.—The Paris (French steamer) was berthed by her charterers with Wheat at £1-0-6, Cotton £1-1-3 and the Niagara, due from Karachi engaged 2,000 tons Wheat at £1-0-6. Belgravia filled up with Cotton at £1 and £1-1-3.

London.—£1 Wheat, ton 18 cwt., £1-1-3 to £1-2-6 Cotton, &c., are the ready rates.

Hull.—The Suez was berthed for Hull by charterers at £1-0-6.

Antwerp.—Chelydra (s), to arrive in ballast from Jeddah, was berthed at £1-1.

Havre.—Sir Garnet Wolseley engaged 2,500 tons Wheat, &c., at £1-0-6. Cassins (s) charterers have relet at £1-2.

Dunkirk.—For ready shipment the Harrogate relet at £1-2-6. Demand decreasing.

Marseilles.—The Olympia and Stella were chartered at 21s., June loading.

Italian Mediterranean Ports.—£1-10, exchange 2s., is offered for June loading two ports—and retail orders have been given at £1-11-3 to £1-13-9 in the loading steamers.

Trieste and Venice.—Some of the loading steamers accepted £1-8-9 to £1-6-3, exchange 2s., to filled up, but to-day's rate is £1-10.

Ships.—No demand for Europe, and some of the chartered ships are on demurrage; the failure of the Linseed crop being the cause. The Glen Caladh was chartered at one rupee per bag Falsepoint to the Mauritius.

James Mackintosh & Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular

CHARTERS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

FROM 1ST TO 8TH JUNE, 1886.

Destination.	Vessels.	Cargo.	Rate per Ton.
			£ s. d.
Liverpool via Canal	Belgravia (s)	Cotton	1 0 0 & 1 1 3a
Do.	Niagara (s)	2,000 tons Wheat	1 0 6b
Do.	Paris (s)	Do.	1 0 6c
Hull	Knight Errant (s)	Wheat	1 0 6d
Do.	Suez (s)	2,500 tons Wheat	1 0 6d
London via Canal	Kerbella (s)	Wheat	0 17 6e
Do.	Do.	Cotton	1 1 3 & 1 2 6e
Havre	Sir Garnet Wolseley (s)	2,500 tons Wheat, &c.	1 0 6b
London, Liverpool, Hull or Havre	Paris (s)	Charter, New Scale	1 0 0f
Marseilles	Olympia (s)	Do.	1 1 0f
Do.	Stella (s)	Do.	1 1 0f
Antwerp	Chelydra (s)	Do.	1 1 0b
Genoa, Naples and Messina	Dragoman (s)	3,000 tons Wheat, &c.	1 11 3 & 1 13 9g
Falsepoint to Mauritius	Glen Caladh	Rice	Rs. 1-0-0h
Moulmein to Bombay	Tiverton (s)	Timber	Rs. 13-8-0b
Karachi to Liverpool	Clan Macgregor (s)	Wheat	1 0 0b
Karachi to Marseilles	Arabia (s)	200 tons Seeds and Wheat	1 0 0b
Torredel Annunziata and Naples	Bedouin (s)	1,000 tons Wheat	1 12 6i

a Filled up. b June loading.
c June loading, Berthed by Charterers.
d Relets; June loading.
e Ready. f 50 tons pockets at 5s. June loading.
g Exchange 2s., ready. h Per bag.
i Exchange 2s., June loading.

SUMMARY OF COTTON EXPORTS

SINCE THE DEPARTURE OF LAST MAIL.

Vessels.	Destination.	Cleared.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Calcutta, &c.	Total.
		1886 May	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Aldborough	Dunkirk	31	3200	...	...	3200
Abergaldie (s)	Naples, &c.	31	..	1650	...	1650
		Jun				
Ancona (s)	London	1	2915	..	...	2915
Asia (s)	Liverpool	1	10724	..	...	10724
Lord O'Neil (s)	London	1	10516	..	...	10516
D. Balduino (s)	Genoa, &c.	1	..	4884	...	4884
Umberto Arbib (s)	Trieste, &c.	2	..	4215	...	4215
St. Bernard (s)	Dunkirk	2	200	..	...	200
Chanda (s)	Calcutta	2	..	..	1183	1183
Bengore Head (s)	Havre	3	..	3867	...	3867
Medusa (s)	China	3	..	..	250	250
Clan Maclean (s)	Liverpool	3	1335	..	...	1335
Principality	Liverpool	5	9062	..	...	9062
Westergate (s)	Ghent	5	..	17770	...	17770
Belgravia (s)	Liverpool	5	12275	..	...	12275
Athabasca (s)	Genoa	5	..	6661	...	6661
Scawfell (s)	Marseilles	5	..	50	...	50
Total for the week		..	49237	39097	1433	89757
Previously exported since 1st January		..	240884	481762	36604	759250
Total from 1st January to 8th June, 1886		..	290121	520859	38037	849007

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of English Mail.
Polo, Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th:—Kilwa (s), from Calcutta. On the 6th:—Clan MacGregor (s), from Liverpool; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; and Nedjed (s), Liverpool. Yesterday:—Paris (s), from Colombo; Bedouin (s), Cardiff; and Surat (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Rydal Hall (s), for Antwerp; Colaba (s), Coast and Calcutta; Duke of Buckingham (s), Trieste and Venice; and Teutonia (s), Trieste and Venice.

FIRE.—The fire in Medow Street, reported in Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*, occurred at Haroon Ebrahim's and not at Haroon Cassum Company's.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending the 15th May 1886 was 384,372 maunds, and in money Rs. 12,193.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated last month was 5,109, the daily average attendance being 164. The prevailing diseases were fevers and affections of the stomach and bowels.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be:—Civil (Black and Yellow): Messrs. Barton, Gray, Macdonald and Savile *vs.* Military (White): Major Beaver, Messrs. Cloete, Foote and Pease. Play will commence at 5-30 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Kainsa, woman, residing in Israel Street, reported to the police on Sunday that some time during the last seven weeks gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,650 had been stolen from a box in her house.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Westerngate left the dock on Saturday; the s s. Clan Macgregor and Nyanza entered, and the s.s. Zambesi and Athabasca left it on Sunday; the s.s. Simoon and Essex entered, and the s.s. Cathay, Scawfell and Rydall Hall left it yesterday.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the morgue, Camatteepoora, on the body of a newborn female child. The body was found lying in a sweeper's gully in Kutterally Street. There were no external marks of violence on it. An open verdict was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Erskine Road, on the body of Koolsumbee, woman, aged 80 years. On Sunday, while passing along the Erskine Road, she was knocked down and run over by a bullock cart laden with bricks, and died from the effects of the injuries she sustained almost immediately. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Shunkur Narayen, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a silver bangle, valued 8 annas, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came by the same, he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Cammatteepora 6th Lane, on the body of Mullee, woman, aged 30 years. Deceased and her husband lived unhappily together. She was missed from the house on Saturday at noon, and her dead body was subsequently found floating in a well near the house. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and all the ornaments she wore were found on her. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

THEFT AT THE ALBERT MUSEUM.—Balla Ranoo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella, valued Rs. 1-12, the property of Gunga Jairam, also a labourer, living at Grant Road. The complainant visited the Albert Museum on Saturday forenoon. On going into the hall he left the umbrella at the entrance door, and on his return found it missing. The accused was arrested by the police in the act of stealing the article. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Abdool Rahiman Shaik Imaum was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing sundry gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 241, the property of Khuteeza, woman, living at Canda, Mohla, on the 2nd instant. The accused came from Poona and put up at the complainant's house, who is his aunt, on the 1st instant. On the following day he stole the ornaments from a box and absconded. On the matter being reported to the police, accused was arrested, when he made a statement to the police, and produced the stolen property from underneath a fireplace, where he had concealed it. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROPOSED FRENCH CLUB.—It is proposed to start a Club in Bombay with the object of facilitating a study of the French language. The Bombay University having recognised French as a second language at the University examinations, it is very likely that a knowledge of it will become more general than it has hitherto been, and that the number of students of the language will increase proportionately. There are a number of persons in Bombay who have studied French privately, but who for want of the facilities which conversation can afford have not acquired a sufficient command of speaking the language. The proposed club is intended to be an institution where "all French-knowing people may assemble, exchange their ideas, and read or recite in French as may from time to time appear most desirable." A meeting of those interested in the establishment of such a club is to be held at the premises of the Fort High School to-morrow.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Ismail Hajee Buchoo, aged 25 years. Deceased on his way to a mosque became faint and sat down in the verandah of a house in Goozra Street, and died within a short time. Deceased had been suffering from pains in his chest for the past six weeks. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Chinchpoogly, on the body of Bala Dewjee, aged 30 years. Deceased was a stonemason and was addicted to the use of opium and ganja, and was also an habitual drunkard. On Sunday, while at work about noon, he suddenly took ill and died within a short time. He had been suffering from pains in the chest for the past three years. A verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease was recorded.

CRICKET AT SURAT.—A cricket match was played at Surat on Saturday, the 5th, on the parade ground, between a team from Nowsari and the Surat High School Cricket Club. The following were the scores:—

THE SURAT HIGH SCHOOL C. CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Dadabhai S Joshi, b Tumboli	0	c Jalbhai	17
P Taliarkhan, b Tumboli	12	c Desai	1
J Marfatia, c Tumboli	0	not out	3
R Master, b Tumboli	4	c Tumboli	13
B Divanji, b Tumboli	16	c Jalbhai	9
J Kapadia, b Tumboli	1	c Desai	0
A Green, b Tumboli	8	c Desai	2
M Mehta, b Desai	9	b Tumboli	0
P Kelamatee, not out	0	not out	23
J Guti, c Desai	0	b Tumboli	6
J Patel, b Tumboli	0		
Byes	7	Byes	1
Total	57	Total	75

THE NAWSARI C. CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Jalbhai, b R Master	9	b Master	0
J Tumboli, c R Master	0	b Master	2
Powri, b Master	7	b Master	5
N Tumboli, b Mehta	0	b Master	16
D Desai, c Mehta	2	b Master	0
Rana, c Green	29	not out	18
Jehangir, b Master	5	b Master	2
K Desai, b A Green	8	b Master	2
N Mehta, b Green	3	b Palanji	0
Khori, c Divanji	3	c Patel	7
Antia, not out	2	c Palonji	0
Byes	7	Byes	10
Total	68	Total	62

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1886-87:—

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
IN THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1886.			
Imports	66,47,856	96,49,573	1,62,97,429
Exports	5,39,432	2,28,925	7,68,357
Net Imports	61,08,424	94,20,648	1,55,29,072
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF APRIL 1886 (PROGRESSIVE)			
Imports	66,47,856	96,49,573	1,62,97,429
Exports	5,39,432	2,28,925	7,68,357
Net Imports	61,08,424	94,20,648	1,55,29,072

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1886-87:—

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total, Rs.
IN THE MONTH OF APRIL 1886.			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	9,35,117	56,55,632	65,90,749
Coined & Examined	8,57,007	55,08,320	63,65,327
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF APRIL 1886 (PROGRESSIVE.)			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	9,35,117	56,55,632	65,90,749
Coined & Examined	8,57,007	55,08,320	63,65,327

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and Blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY A MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

THE Tannah Criminal Sessions opens to-day after the summer vacation. Amongst other cases, is that of Anunt Gunesh Kotnis, late secretary of the Bandora Municipality. The brief facts of the case are as follows:—The accused was employed by the Municipality about 10 years ago, and as secretary, his duty was to receive collections and make payments of and for the Municipality. In the month of July last, when the accounts for the quarter ending 30th June were laid before the auditors employed by the Municipality to examine the said accounts, they found an entry of the amount for Rs. 13-7-0 wrongly entered, *i. e.*, less Rs. 5-10-0 in the cash, and the balance at the foot of the account was shown without any excess. In that month the accounts were twice checked by the chairman previous to being sent for audit, and balances were marked in the cash book, but no excess amounts were ever shown. Little before the enquiry by the auditors, the Municipality had found him making use of street sweepings for the use of improving his property. While the accounts for the quarter ending 30th June 1885 were being audited, and the fraud of the Rs. 5-10-0 was found, one of the auditors had to stay away for some other work, during which time the secretary, in order to make the sum of Rs. 5-10-0, he debited an amount of Rs. 5-10-0 of a bill paid after 30th June 1885 to make up the deficiency. When the audit was completed, the auditors brought the conduct of the secretary to the notice of the Municipality in the audit report. Upon the report of the auditors as aforesaid, the Municipal Board appointed a committee, who found in addition to the item contained in the auditors' report, that he had defrauded the Municipality of various other sums.

Thereupon the accused, along with two other municipal servants, were dismissed. After their dismissal they proffered an appeal to the 1st Assistant Collector of Tannah, and the Board having subsequently changed from the 1st October last, under Bombay Act II. of 1884, the president took steps to enquire into the matter, and asked the Assistant Collector to send the papers to him. While the Board were enquiring into the matter, it was found that the accused had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 200, being the amount of monthly toll on the meat vans of the slaughter-house of the Bombay Municipality received by him by a cheque from that Municipality. The cheque was received on or about the 7th May 1885, and was not credited in the cash book of the Municipality, but kept with him, and on or about the 22nd of the same month, he, under the pretence of depositing some cash in the Bombay Bank to the deposit account of the Municipality, actually withdrew another sum from the office treasury.

The Board, after perusing several papers in connection with the case, and after taking counsel's opinion, made an application before Khan Bahadoor Cooverji Cawasji, First-class Magistrate of Thana, who granted a warrant charging the said secretary under sec. 409 of the Indian Penal Code with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and the accused is to take his trial at the Sessions to-day.

THE MADRAS SECRETARIAT.

As it has been feared that the state of his health would compel Mr. H. E. Stokes, Revenue Secretary to the Madras Government, who has been at home on sick leave since February 1885, to resign the Civil Service, the announcement in the *Madras Gazette* that he has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty will be welcome to those numerous seniors and juniors of his, who unite in saying that "he is the strongest man we have among us." His resumption of the Revenue Secretaryship will dispossess Mr. Price, his *locum tenens*; but Mr. Price is young, and can well afford to wait for the reversion of the post for which, in the last fifteen months, he has shewn, as was generally expected, marked qualifications. Mr. Forster Webster, the Chief Secretary, will retire with the Governor; and the probability is that he will be succeeded by Mr. Stokes. Colonel Shaw-Stewart retires in September, and will be succeeded as Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, by Colonel Hasted. Thus Mr. Grant Duff's successor is likely to have a Secretariat formed of Mr. Stokes, Mr. Price, Colonel Kenney Herbert, and Colonel Hasted—a quartette possessed of much ability, experience, and self-reliance. If the new Governor is wise enough to select a Civil Servant of merit for the Private Secretaryship, he should then commence his reign with no small advantage. Mr. Bliss will remain for the present as the presiding genius of the Salt and Abkarry Department, as a penalty for making himself essential to its welfare; but he is another "strong" man, who is bound to come to the front. Mr. Wilson acted lately as Chief Secretary during Mr. Webster's absence, but his best friend cannot say that he did himself so much credit in that difficult and arduous position as to render his return to the Secretariat desirable. In justice to the country, appointments to the Council and to the Secretariat should be made irrespective of seniority claims, but with regard exclusively to the nominee's character, experience, and abilities. It does not follow because a man has hung on for thirty years or so to the Civil Service, and not only escaped censure, but has come to be regarded as a hardworking and conscientious public servant, that he is cut out for the Secretariat, which is regarded as the stepping-stone to Council. The Duke of Buckingham made the mistake of selecting for the Chief Secretaryship a jolly good fellow of a Collector who was as a fish out of water in the Secretariat; and Mr. Grant Duff had to relieve himself of the incubus by shunting the Duke's nominee into "the Board." The unkindest thing that a retiring Governor can do for his successor is to call to the Secretariat a man who may be his personal friend, but who, as a Secretary is, out of place. It has been seen only too clearly during Mr. Grant Duff's time that the influence of a strong Secretariat may be neutralised by a weak Council, yet it must be better to have a weak Council with a strong Secretariat, than a weak Council with a weak Secretariat. Considering, however, the amount of the emolument paid to members of Council, it is too bad that the country should ever have a weak Council inflicted upon it. It is hard upon an able Chief Secretary, like the present holder of the office, to have his name associated with, and his reputation impaired by the sheer "cussedness" of those in authority over him; but usually there is not only in name but in truth a master-mind in Council that keeps things straight, and nips in the bud little troubles that may develop, when wrongly treated, or when neglected, into scandals of great magnitude. Mr. P. P. Hutchins, Judge of the High Court, now at home on furlough, would, it is supposed, like to exchange the ermine for the Council, and as a means to that end, would be glad to succeed Mr. Webster as Chief Secretary. This might be a gain in many ways to Mr. Hutchins, but it would be a loss—possibly an irreparable loss,—to the High Court. On the other hand, if the Service were asked to elect one of their numbers to be their presumptive to the first vacancy in Council, and if Mr. Hutchins allowed it to be known that he would be glad to have the honor bestowed upon him, the result of the polling should be greatly in his favour. The local Government may therefore at an early date be formed of Mr. Garstin and Mr. Hutchins in Council, with Mr. Stokes and Mr. Price in the (Civil) Secretariat, and a Governor a-top of all who governs, not by phrases in Dreamland, and by a shirking of work that involves trouble, but by a wise and conscientious, a sympathetic and industrious discharge of duty.—*Mail.*

THE OUTCROP FROM THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

AT the Madras High Court on Saturday morning, Mr. Willie Grant, instructed by Messrs. Branson and Branson, again appeared before Mr. C. Ramachendrier, at the Egmore Presidency Magistrate's Court, and resumed his application on behalf of Mr. P. Kotaisawmy Thevar, Sub-Division Zemindar of Ramnad, in the Madura District, for a summons to issue against Mr. T. R. Sawmy Appanaiker Naidu, the minor Zemindar of Guntamanaikanur, in the District of Madura. The complainant charges the defendant with having some time in February and March last, at Madras, defamed him by publishing concerning him words and imputations to the effect that he (complainant) had bribed Mr. Crole, the late Collector of Madura, heavily and that he (Mr. Crole) had written to complainant, whereupon complainant wrote to the Zemindar of Bodinayakanur to give Mr. Garstin a beating. The complainant denies the truth of such statement, and asserts that they are untrue and defamatory, and calculated and intended to injure him and harm his reputation.

The complainant was first examined by the Magistrate. He said:—I heard that the defendant made these statements before the District Magistrate at Madura. I also heard that he had subsequently repeated these statements at the High Court while the trial was going on. The statements were made before the District Magistrate, at the preliminary enquiry into Mr. Garstin's case. I was told by Mr. Ramasubbayya, (Vakil) that the defendant made these statements, and by others who were present in Court during the trial. That was the first information I received. I cannot repeat the exact words told me by Mr. Ramasubbayya and the others but in effect: it is this point. These gentlemen told me that the defendant had told the District Magistrate that I had heavily bribed Mr. Crole, and that Mr. Crole had written to me, whereupon I wrote to the Zemindar of Bodinayakanur to give Mr. Garstin a beating. I did not ask if the defendant had said that he knew this of his own knowledge. I unfortunately was not in Court myself at the time, but I heard it all from some of the gentlemen who were in Court. I also saw it in the newspapers, and I made enquiries from Mr. Grant, and others. The charge that I now bring against the defendant is that he falsely and maliciously published statements that I had heavily bribed Mr. Crole, etc. He published these statements inasmuch as he told Mr. Garstin this, in the presence of his tutor, Mr. Sewart, at the Revenue Board Office. It was published in the newspaper reports that Mr. Sewart was present when the defendant made the statement to Mr. Garstin. I also find it reported that Mr. Whiteside was sent for, and the statement shown to him. I have not ascertained what led to the presence of Mr. Sewart at the time defendant made the statement to Mr. Garstin. I learned the details from the newspapers, from the statements of the defendants, and of Mr. Garstin, made at the trial, and from those from whom I made enquires viz. those who were presen at the trial I do not know why this statement was made to Mr. Garstin. At that time enquiries were being made regarding the crime that had been committed on Mr. Garstin. Mr. Garstin was assaulted and robbed on the High Road. Till I heard that defendant had made the statement before Mr. Turner, the District Magistrate of Madura, and till Mr. Ramasubayya and the others had told me, that the defendant had made imputations against me, I did not know that he had made a statement to Mr. Garstin. It was only at the trial that I knew he had made a statement to Mr. Garstin, I base my application for a summons against defendant on information derived from newspaper reports and from enquiries I made from persons present in Court during the trial. I also made enquiries after the disposal of the case, and after my arrival here. The gentlemen whom I enquired of told me that they were present at the trial when accused and Mr. Garstin gave their depositions before the High Court. The accused is the minor Zemindar of Guntamanaikanur, and is about 18 or 19 year old. He is under the management of the Court of Wards. He said he had heard all this as a rumour. He said he had heard it as a rumour that I had heavily bribed Mr. Crole, and that at, Mr. Crole's instance, I had written to the Bodinayakanur Zemindar to give Mr. Garstin a beating. The publication of those statements consists in his having told them to Mr. Garstin in the presence of his tutor, Mr. Sewart, in the Revenue Board Office, and in his having been present at the time when that statement was shewn to Mr. Whiteside by Mr. Garstin. Mr. Grant, Mr. Branson, Mr. Ramasubbayya and others told me that the accused had admitted on oath, at the High Court, that he made such a statement to Mr. Garstin, and that Mr. Whiteside was sent for, and the statement shewn him. I do not exactly remember the date of the commencement of the preliminary enquiry. I cannot tell the date when accused made that statement to Mr. Garstin. It is not within my knowledge whether it was made before or after the arrest of some of the prisoners. I cannot say whether it was before or after the commencement of the preliminary enquiry. The accused said that his tutor had told him that Mr. Garstin wanted to see him in order to hear if he knew anything about the case. Mr. Sewart was not examined as a witness. The statement made to Mr. Garstin was produced at the trial, but it was not filed, and does not therefore form any part of the record. Mr. Sewart may be both the guardian and tutor of accused. I don't know.

His Worship.—I want some more time to think over the matter. There is one point to be carefully considered in the case. I don't feel quite sure that it does not fall under the ninth exception to the defamation section. If you wish to say anything on the subject, Mr. Grant, I will hear your arguments.

Mr. Grant submitted that the case did not fall within the ninth exception, which runs thus—"it is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another, provided that the imputation be made in good faith, for the protection of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good." The imputation must be made in good faith, and could it be said that there was good faith here! To go and say to a person in the position of Mr. Garstin, who was beaten and who was anxious to seize upon those who had beaten, him "I hear that Mr. Crole wrote to complainant and complainant wrote to the Zemindar of Bodynayakanurr to beat you, it could not be held to have been said in good faith unless there were good reasons for saying it. According to the evidence, the accused went upon a mere vague bazaar rumour. He did not take due care and attention, and did not trouble himself to enquire whether the bazaar rumours had any foundation. He gave credence to what reports he says he heard in the bazaar, and he goes to a person who is on the lookout for the people who had beaten him, and tells him what has no authority, but turns out to be a bazaar rumour.

His Worship.—The only question is, whether any information given to any party who was entitled to such information is not a privileged communication.

Mr. Grant.—In making enquiries as to whether it was made in good faith, the Court must look into all the surrounding matter, viz., to whom the statement was mentioned, under what circumstances it was made, and the circumstances of justification. Had he gone to the District Magistrate, or to the Police, or to Mr. Garstin himself, having taken care to ascertain who could give accurate information about the matter it might be a different thing. He should have enquired who could corroborate the statement that Mr. Crole had written to complainant, and complainant to the Zemindar of Bodinayayakanur. If he could point to some individuals who would be able to corroborate all this, or give information about it, then the court might say that there was good faith. In the absence of good faith the Penal Code renders the accused liable to be punished for his action.

His Worship.—Mr. Garstin was interested in the subject matter. Was he not entitled to the information?

Mr. Grant.—I submit that he was certainly not entitled to this so-called information. Even supposing it was true that Mr. Crole was bribed by the complainant, that, surely, has nothing whatever to do with the matter.

His Worship.—He said that he had heard that complainant had bribed Mr. Crole heavily, but he did not stop there. He went further, and he said this merely to show the intimacy between Mr. Crole and complainant.

Mr. Grant.—Let us take the different stages. He said complainant bribed Mr. Crole. Surely, that had nothing to do with the assault on Mr. Garstin. That was said maliciously to harm Mr. Crole.

His Worship.—He brought it forward to show what had induced complainant to obey the instructions of Mr. Crole.

Mr. Grant.—If Mr. Crole was bribed by him, surely that was no reason why Mr. Crole should write to him, and get him to write to the Zemindar of Bodinayayakanur to beat Mr. Garstin. It, is absurd to think so. We might understand it, if it was the other way, and it was said that Mr. Crole bribed Kotaisawmy to get this done.

His Worship.—It is only meant to show that he was in Mr. Crole's confidence. It is meant to insinuate that at least.

Mr. Grant.—It may have been intended to mean that, but from the way he gave his evidence it could not be read to mean that. The statement that Mr. Crole was heavily bribed, had nothing whatever to do with the case. It should not have been repeated. If that stood alone, it was sufficient for our case. But we have more. He says that Mr. Crole wrote to Kotaisawmy, &c. We have therefore two charges against him.

His Worship.—It was not in the interest of Mr. Garstin to hear that Mr. Crole was taking bribes, but he was entitled to the other information to which it led. Acting on the information he got, he sent for the boy and took that statement. The boy gave that statement, but said it was only a bazaar rumour.

Mr. Grant.—If Mr. Garstin was here defending himself in the matter of recording the statement he might say 'I was justified in taking it; the boy came and made a statement, and I could not help recording it. I got the information and put it before the authorities for them to enquire.' I do not say that that would be a justification even for Mr. Garstin having done it. That will be settled when it comes to his turn. But at present we are concerned with the person who has given circulation to matter without any justification. There is no excuse for the minor Zemindar, except, perhaps, if he pleads his youth and ignorance, and even that will be a question. He picks up a bazaar rumour, is unable to attach to it to any single soul on earth, and he goes and says it to one who has a grievance. He knew it was as serious a charge as could possibly be made against any one. In the absence of any excuse he must take the consequences of having repeated this statement. In reference to this point, I will refer your Worship to a case reported in I. L. R. 3 Allahabad, p. 815. In that case, the appellant put in a petition before the Magistrate, and applied to the Magistrate, to act upon it. In that petition there were certain imputations against the respondent (plaintiff), and it was held that under the Penal Code, a man is not excused from liability to an action for having placed malicious and false matter before the police. So here, in this case, even had he gone to the police and given the information regarding the bazaar rumour he would still be liable to an action for defamation, either at the instance of Mr. Crole, the Bodinayayakanur Zemindar, or the present complainant. For him to have gone further and told Mr. Garstin about it, there was no excuse whatever. There is also another case in point reported in I. L. R. 6 Allahabad. In that case, the defendant put in petition to the Inspector General of Police in which he made serious allegations against the plaintiff, an Inspector of Police. The Judges, in that case, said that the defendant, who pleaded that he had stated them as rumours, should have enquired if the rumours were well founded in fact before he embodied them in a petition to the Inspector General. In the persent case, the accused goes to Mr. Garstin with the wildest and most general of general rumours without having taken the least trouble to find out if they had any foundation. He made no enquiries of those who gave him the information. He did not tell Mr. Garstin where he got the information from. He knows Mr. Garstin is writing down what he says. Having made the statement, he is asked to sign it, and he does so in the most solemn manner possible. He went to Mr. Garstin to make what he knew to be very serious accusations. If ever there was a case in which no suggestion of good faith could ever enter, it is this case. The young man might make out that he was ignorant, and did not know he was committing any offence and, he might have thought that he was justified. He is of age, and a sensible man, receiving an English education. He kept the information to himself till he found that it would suit him, for purposes of his own, to go and make mischief against Mr. Crole, and against his uncle, the Zemindar of Bodinayayakanur, with both of whom he was on bad terms. When it suited him, he inserted into the case Kotaisawmy Thevar as the connecting between Mr. Crole and his uncle. This is one of the most wicked attempts he could have made to revenge himself against his uncle. He and his uncle were at variance, and he and Mr. Crole were at variance, and without any reasonable belief that it was true, he goes about promulgating this falsehood. A link was wanting, and he supplies it. If we prove this to the satisfaction of the court, then I say that none of the exceptions to the section will save him.

Mr. Grant here referred to Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code, and submitted that the defendant must have known that he was making most serious charges against complainant. He cannot plead ignorance. He was giving Mr. Garstin information of a most serious character, he knew what he was doing, and he knew the consequences of it. His signing the statement shows deliberation. Mr. Garstin had never said that his beating was due to Mr. Crole. He expressely denied it. That was a theory started by somebody. The information, Mr. Grant submitted was not given in good faith, or in the protection of accused's interests, or of Mr Garstin's interests, and it was not done for the public good. If it was held to be done for the public good, then what would it come to? People would be entitled to circulate the wildest rumours affecting the character of a Collector, and endangering the liberty of a Zemindar with impunity. Under these circumstances Mr. Grant contended that he was entitled to the summons, and that the court should hesitate to form an opinion on the case till the whole of the evidence has been placed before it. Mr. Grant said that express malice on the part of the accused against his uncle and Mr. Crole would be proved.

His Worship said he would decide the matter on Monday next.

A CALCUTTA PILOT ASSAULTED BY A FRENCH CAPTAIN.

AT Calcutta, Mr. Hume, on behalf of Mr. Arthu John Gillman, mate pilot, applied for a summons, under Section 353 of the I. P. Code, against the Captain of the French barque La France, for having assaulted his client in the execution of his duty on board the said vessel. Mr. Hume stated that, on the 28th of May last, complainant took charge of the vessel at the Sandheads to pilot her to Calcutta. On the following day they reached Bellary Channel where the vessel anchored. The next morning at 4 o'clock they weighed anchor, and were proceeding up; and a couple of hours after, complainant noticed that the topmast staysail was being hoisted, which was contrary to his orders. He told the mate not to do so, but he did not obey him. The effect of hoisting the sail was to affect the steering of the vessel, Complainant again told the mate and the men not to hoist the sail, when the Captain rushed at him, shaking his fist in his face, saying in English that he would take in, or make sail, whenever he liked, and that the men would take the orders from him, and not from the pilot. He then told the pilot to go forward, which the latter declined to do, on which he again rushed at him, and seizing him by his legs again told him to do so. Mr. Gillman did not retaliate. The captain then called the crew round the pilot, and commenced gesticulating, finally spitting in his face. Complainant said that he wished to anchor the vessel at Diamond Harbour in order to report the matter to the authorities there. The captain declined to anchor, and complainant was compelled to bring the vessel to Calcutta. He landed at Garden Reach, and immediately reported the matter to the Port authorities, who directed him to institute these proceedings against the Captain, whose name he did not know. Mr. Hume added that the offence was a grave one, having regard to the responsible position the pilot held. The vessel was at present near the bridge. The application was granted, the summons being made returnable for Monday.

THE LAND AGITATION IN ASSAM.

A PUBLIC meeting of over ten thousand people of the town and the sub-division was held at Jorhat on June, 2 and the following resolutions were passed by acclamation:—First, that in the opinion of this meeting, the passing of a measure like the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation of 1886, so vitally important to the rich and the poor throughout the province, in the form of an ordinance by the Executive Government of India, has deprived the people of the opportunity of a thorough public discussion, which its passage through the different stages of the Legislative Council would have otherwise ensured. Second, that this meeting begs to record its sense of deep regret on finding that the said Regulation, which professed to be a mere recognition and codification of the existing right admitted by the highest Courts of Justice, excludes Civil stations and Military Cantonments from its operation, concentrates all real authority in the hands of the Chief Commissioner, confers plenary powers on all revenue officers, and restricts the salutary jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. Third, that this meeting observes with great alarm that, in anticipation of the ill-defined and unlimited executive power to be conferred by the said Regulation, and in direct violation of the rights that acrued under Act X of 1859, an additional clause prohibiting the transfer of land held under annual leases by sale, gift, or otherwise has been prescribed by the Chief Commissioner even before the Regulation itself received the sanction of the Government of India. Fourth, that in the opinion of this meeting the operation of the rules framed by the Assam Government under the Indian Forest Act has placed a serious check upon the necessary supply of fuel and building materials to the people of Assam, and materially interfered with their prescriptive rights in this respect. Fifth, that this meeting begs to record its full sympathy with the object of the national conferences recently held in Calcutta and Bombay regarding the introduction of the representative element in the Legislative Councils; the repeal of the Arms Act; the retrenchment of expenditure by the larger employment of Indians; the Civil Service question; and Lord Kimberley's despatch thereon; the separation of judicial from executive authority in the administration of justice; and the reorganization of the police. Sixth, that a committee of certain gentlemen be appointed by this meeting to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions by all legitimate and constitutional means, and that a deputation be specially authorized, if necessary, to proceed to the seat of the Supreme Government to represent the wishes of this meeting.

BENGAL.

DISTRICT ROADS.—The receipt of the District Road Committee in the Patna Division for the year 1884-85 amounted, including the balance of the previous year and the receipts under the head of advances and deposits, to Rs. 16,42,108, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,06,511. The amount expended on original work was Rs. 4,85,184, or about 40 per cent. of the aggregate net receipts of the committees. In the case, however, of repairs, nearly all the district failed to work up to the full amount of their estimates, and the total expenditure under this head fell short of the estimates by Rs. 95,376. It is satisfactory to see that the improvement of village communications received a fair share of attention, but, except in Sarun and one or two other districts, the committees do not appear to pay so much attention to the maintenance of the cart tracks on the sides of the main roads. The consequence is that the cultivators are constantly making petty encroachments, and unless this is put a stop to, the width of the district roads will soon be reduced to an impracticable working limit. Some of the branch road committees have not proved altogether satisfactory, but it is not proposed to make any change at present, pending the introduction of the new Local Self-Government Act.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 22nd to the 28th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 7 Native Christians, 176 Hindus, and 30 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 223 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 271. The deaths are thus classified, viz. 5 from measles, 48 from fever, 22 from dysentery, 18 from diarrhœa and 130 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 29·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·4 per 1,000 per annum.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 6.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·682
Temperature of the Air	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·718
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind*	W, SE, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	176
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	1·91
" " year	2·88

* From midnight to midnight.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER MADON & Co.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	462
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	20	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125		200
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,050
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	660
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 85	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	...	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	...	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	...	130
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	635
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£154

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	125	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	460
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	...	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	735
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co.,Ld.	600	500	500	...	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	995
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	...	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850d
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	692½
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	66
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	875
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	975
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	35
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,160
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	740
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	670
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	950
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 25	955
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,245
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	401
Jewras Bhalloo	1,800	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,157½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000xd.
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	186
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,650xd.
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	750
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,240
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	985
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	585
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	207½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	500	Rs. 20	880
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	962½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	780
Southern India	1,900	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	..	280
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	830
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	—	895

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190 145
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	155
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,635	200	165	Rs. 20	175
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	30
Do. New issue	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	125
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,300
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	62	375	45	820
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100		22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	15
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2½	..	11
Kurrachee Ice Co.,Ld.	500	500	300	...	
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	235
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	324
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	109
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	22
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	322½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	75	...	74
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,185
Anacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	175
Western India Flour Mills	,000	175	100	12 p.ct	225
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	13-12
Carolas	"	250
Mexican Dollars	"	223
Five-Franc Pieces	"	268
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	"	106-8
Gold Leaf	"	21-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	21-15
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	21-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	21-14
Pekin Gold Bars	"	21-7-6

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 5¼d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-32d. to ⅜d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 5 7-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 5 15-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5 9-16d.
Do. Credits	3 Do do.	1s. 5 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 5 23-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 5 19-32d.
Do do.	6 Do do.	1·5½d.
Paris	3 Do do.	1·85½
Do.	6 Do do.	1·87
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do	60 days do.	98⅜
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99⅝
China	60 Do do.	220

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97⅞
Four-and-a-half per cent.	100⅞
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	101
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1832	141
Paris Municipal Loan	210
Port Trust Bonds	94

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

DISCOUNT CHARGED—

On Government Bills 9 per cent.
On Private Bills 10 do.

INTEREST CHARGED—

On Demand Loans on Government Securities Port Trust Bonds, or Bullion 9 per cent.

On Loans on Government Securities, or Port Trust Bonds.
On Loans on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants
On Cash Credits on Government Securities
On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants.
} Other rates subject to arrangement.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

WE have had occasional heavy showers registering a rainfall during the week of about two inches, but the regular rains can scarcely be said to have commenced, and from the appearance of the weather to-day may yet be some time off. Receipts and shipments of Cotton are rapidly contracting, and as regards that staple the season may be considered at an end. Not so Wheat, however, which is coming to hand very freely still, and it is evident will only be stopped when the rains are heavy enough up-country to render the roads impassable. With so much produce available Freights have kept wonderfully steady for the tail end of the season, £1-1-3 to £1-2-6 being the current heath quotation to-day for Liverpool and London as well as the Continental ports, and the available tonnage would probably prove rather under than over the requirements of the trade were the rains to hold off and admit of free shipping for another fortnight. In imports the prevailing tone is exceedingly quiet, any incentive there might have been to business having been more than counterbalanced by the tightness of money and irregularity in Sterling Exchange. The scarcity of funds is due of course to exceptional circumstances and cannot last very long, still from the appearance of things at the moment it is quite possible the pressure may increase slightly before permanent ease is established. Government Paper naturally enough is depressed by this state of things, and any tendency to speculative activity in Shares is also head in check, although values have undergone no general decline.

MONEY.—For the first three days of last week the market evinced an easier tendency, but on Thursday forenoon when it became known that Government had sold no Council drafts in London on the previous day some of the Exchange Banks had to come into the market as borrowers, with the result that the Directors of the Bank of Bombay at once advanced their minimum rate of discount from 8 to 9 per cent. per annum. The movement was scarcely expected, as a day or two previous loans for two months certain could have been obtained in the open market at from 6 to 6½ per cent., but to-day 8 to 9 per cent. is talked of, and day to day accommodation in the bazaar without the security of Government Paper behind it is being charged for at 12 per cent. After a season of great ease in money this position of the market, when in the ordinary course discounts are generally commencing their downward course, is altogether exceptional, still as we have remarked above it is quite possible the tightness may be intensified during the next few days before the reaction sets in, as it is evident there has been a good deal of temporary financing which not being sufficient to see out the season's requirements, has now to be carried on or renewed. It is little short of a certainty, however, that another week or two will see a material change in the complexion of affairs, especially if the rains set in before long and put a stop to export business in produce.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office,	Inc.	Rs.	3,56,961
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	1,12,971
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	15,36,175
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	41,949
Loans	Inc.	,,	3,42,319
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	11,00,832
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,,	33,261
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	3,98,686

It is apparent from this that although the Cash Balance has only been decreased by about 4 lakhs that trade requirements have actually increased by upwards of 8 lakhs—not a large amount perhaps under ordinary conditions but of importance as things stand at the moment.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has again been unsettled and irregular for ready bills, a decline of about ⅛d. having taken place in the first half of last week followed by a rise of ⅛d. since. Our last Monday's closing quotations were 1s. 5 9-32d. for demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 5 7-16d. for 3 months' Credits, but before the mail laft a decline of 1-16d. was established, and on Wednesday the fall was repeated, Bar Silver in London having receded from 45⅝d. to 45½d. On Thursday, however, consequent on no allotments of Council drafts being advised and the advance in the Bank of Bombay's rate of discount, the reaction commenced with a recovery of 1-16d. In the face of a further decline in Silver to 44¾d., Friday witnessed an additional rise of 1-16d. in bank and 1-32d. in private paper, followed on Saturday by an advance of 1-16d. in the former and 3-32d. in the latter. To-day with increased tightness in money the tone has been firmer than ever, and we are again a full 1-16d. higher all round, the following being closing quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5⅜d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 11-32d. to 1s. 5⅜d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 9-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 5 9-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 23-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 5 19-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5¾d.	,,
France	3 ,,	1·85½	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1·87	,,

The tone is exceedingly firm at the close, and for to-morrow's steamer there are very few buyers, some of the Banks indeed having been sellers of their own paper to others at the top rates. Nor for next mail is an easier tendency at all marked, an idea having latterly gained ground that if Council drafts are not available in the interval considerable firmness may be maintained up to the end of June. Further forward, however, the disposition is to take just as adverse a view of the value of the rupee as ever. Demand Bank Bills for early July have, it is true, been done to-day at 1s. 5 7-32d., but for anything approching the end of the year the Banks decline to name selling rates, and 1s. 4⅞d. to 15-16d. would probably be about the quotation were business practicable.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has felt the effect of the tightness in money latterly and values have steadily receded, Fours from Rs. 97 9-16 to Rs. 97⅜ and Fours-and-a-half from Rs. 101 to Rs. 100⅝ to ⅞. For delivery in a month quotations are ⅛ under these figures as although money will probably be easier by that time it is expected that Government will bring out the 4 per cent loan or the Calcutta and Bombay Dock requirements about the end of June or beginning of July.

Municipal Bonds 5 per cent. have changed bonds during the week at Rs. 101 ; Port Trust Bonds remain at Rs. 91.

SHARES.—The tone generally was very firm in the early part of last week and prices mostly had an upward tendency, but within the past few days the stringency in money has been against the markets and in some items a slight decline has taken place. *Bank of Bombays* have improved Rs. 2½ to Rs. 71½ during the week the present price of money being in favor of a better half year than at one time seemed probable. *Press* shares are all very steady as a rule and we note a rise of Rs. 35 in Sind, Rs. 7½ in New Indian, Rs. 5 in Munmar, and Rs. 2½ in Mofussil. Fort Press is an exception being Rs. 125 lower on the week. *Cotton Mills* are all doing fairly well at the moment and for many higher values are quoted, but at the close the market is week. We quote a rise of Rs. 50 in Dhun Mills, Rs. 30 in Indian Manufacturing, Rs. 15 in Western India, Rs. 10 in Soonderdass and Hindustan, Rs. 5 in Empress, Khandeish, Oriental and Queen, and Rs. 2½ in Jewraz Balloo, Khatao Mockonjee, Morarjee Goculdass and Ripon. On the other hand the fluctuations of the week show a decline of Rs. 25 in Gordon Mills, Rs. 15 in Bombay-United, Connaught and Luckmidass Khimjee, Rs. 10 in City and Framjee Petit, and Rs. 5 in Alliance, Coorla and Mahalukshmi. In the list of *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay-Burmah Trading have moved most the improvement up to yesterday having been Rs. 200 of which Rs. 25 have however been lost to-day. Treacher and Co., Ld., have improved to Rs. 1,185, Kemp and Co., Ld., are slightly easier at Rs. 324. Port Cannings are firmer at Rs. 322½. Flour Mills remain unaltered.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A very fair enquiry prevails on the spot for Bleached Goods of which stocks generally are light, but for the ordinary run of Grey Cloths the demand is quiet in the extreme, and with considerable pressure for money in the bazaar dealers are more willing sellers than they were. Prices, however, are not quotably changed in any description, and although the clearances from the Bazaar are small the week's business being only estimated at some 2,500 to 2,800 packages, there is no indication of any decided fall in values so long as Exchange does not assume an aspect of permanent improvement which is not very likely according to our present lights.

For *Local* Goods a very steady demand continues and prices remain unaltered, while stocks are still moderate.

TWIST.—For imported yarns the market if not active is very steady, and prices show no change. Local Yarns are generally quiet owing to a smaller demand from China. For 20's for the Calcutta market, however, there is some enquiry and values are well supported.

METALS.—*Copper* is steady on the spot, but a trifle weaker to arrive the quotations for Braziers in bundles being Rs. 33½ and Rs. 32½ respectively. For *Yellow Metal* the market is weak at a decline of As. 4 per cwt. *Iron* is steady and partially dearer.

COALS.—We have not heard of a single transaction of any kind to arrive and quotations are quite nominal.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although the monsoon cannot fairly be said to haye set in and the weather as yet is not such as to interfere materially with shipping, the dealers have accepted the heavy showers which have fallen at intervals as a warning, and during the week have got all their stocks into store. The season, therefore, may be considered as practically at an end, and there is very little being done in the way of buying for export. Such as there is is mainly to cover old sales and not the result of new business which is quite insignificant in extent, the Continent and even Lancashire spinners remaining apparently, but little affected by the continued steadiness reported from Liverpool. The transactions reported have mostly been in Dhollera Bhownuggers, Sawginned Dharwars and Westerns. Prices of the two latter descriptions have receded Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy but of the first named are if anything the turn dearer especially of good on which the requirements of exporters seem mainly to consist.

It is too early as yet to give a reliable estimate of the quantity of Cotton placed in store, but there can be little doubt that if scarcely a full average at will be considerably above last year, while the Mills too are better provided in anticipation of the rains. The receipts from the districts have been light, the boisterous weather of ten days ago having put an end to the coasting traffic in native boats, but the clearances are liberal and 900,000 bales for the six months are practically a certainty. The quantities of the different growths which have come into Bombay since the commencement of the season we estimate as follows :—

	Bales.
Berar	304,000
Dhollera	302,000
Bengals	208,000
Khandish	166,000
Broach	160,000
Barsi and Nugger	63,000
Hingunghaut	16,000
Compta and Dharwar	35,000
Sind and Persian	25,000
Westerns	6,000
Total	1,285,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

(Receipts)	1886.	1885.	1884
For the week	51,972	53,324	86,357
Since 1st January	1,213,3[illegible]1	878,782	1,369,654
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	88,324	58,895	1,01,652
Since 1st January	811,166	561,276	964,144
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,433	1,375	2,467
Since 1st January	37,399	37,485	62,021

The following are to-day's quotations for Fullpressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, including Commission :—

New Crop—		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Ready	Rs. 171	= 3 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 164	= 3 11-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 157	= 3 17-32d.
Omra, Fully Good	do.	Rs. 182 to 188	= 4 3-32 to 7-32d.
Do. Good	do.	Rs. 173 to 180	= 3⅞ to 4 1-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	Rs. 164 to 168	= 3 11-16 to 25-32d.
Broach, Good	do. (Noml.)	Rs. 200	= 4 15-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	do.	,, 196	= 4⅜d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 189	= 4 7-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 181	= 4 1-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 195	= 4 11-32d.
Westerns Good	Ready	,, 175	= 3 15-16d.

WHEAT.—The receipts continue exceptionally large, and as old contracts are now getting gradually disposed of prices for ready stuff have declined Annas 1½ to Annas 2 per cwt. on the week. The reduction, however, is not yet sufficient to permit of any forward business worth mentioning, and it seems as if that will be some time in working round so thoroughly demoralised have the dealers been by their season's losses. The following are to-day's prices: —

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-1	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 4	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 3-15-3 to 15-6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	3-15	,,

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is coming in very fairly considering the period of the season and the size of the crop. Rs. 6-7 per cwt. bazaar terms is now the quotation but there are not many buyers for new business. *Rapeseed* is quiet at Rs. 5-12 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-12½ for Red Dalhi. Of *Gingelly* there are practically no supplies.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

		1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the Week	cwt.	609,064	383,993	460,740
Since 1st Jan.	,,	6,516,842	5,469,208	3,443, 48
Linseed—For the Week	,,	156,467	125,192	141,210
Since 1st Jan.	,,	2,807,854	3,875,757	3,098,318
Rapeseed—For the Week	,,	59,861	101,964	29,301
Since 1st Jan.	,,	786,597	959,460	764,161
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	,,	12,464	4,751	2,677
Since 1st Jan.	,,	759,532	986,981	774,824

(For Bombay Bill and Stock List, See Page 3.)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th June, as compared with the statement of the 29th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 29. Rs.	June 5. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,29,984	54,86,945
do. do. at Branches	30,44,196	31,57,167
Other Deposits	1,9[illegible],92,012	1,80,55,837
Post Bills	11,161	11,680
Cash Credits undrawn	5,91,130	5,24,745
	4,08,68,483	3,97,36,374
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	33,52,567	33,94,506
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	23,67,583	23,84,202
Loans, on Security of do.	73,43,154	75,85,473
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,272	1,039
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,86,28,288	1,75,27,456
Stamps	29,552	29,548
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,028 Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000	3,12,008	3,12,028
Bullion	......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondence	3,55,010	3,21,719
Cash and Currency Notes	84,79,059	80,80,373
	4,08,68,483	3,97,36,374

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

GREEN—BAIRD—June 1, at Ludhiana, by the Rev G S Bergen, A P Mission, Patrick Joseph Green, to Eliza Frances Baird.

JOHNSON—WHITWELL—May 31, at Calicut, William C Johnson, to Laura G Whitwell.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1886.

WE shall hear in the course of the day the result of the division on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. According to the most recent estimate of last night's division the Bill ought to have been rejected by a couple of dozen votes. Ministerialists, and people more closely within the hearing of Ministers than Ministerialists, were speaking just before the mail left of the rejection of the Bill as the most probable issue, and it is certain that nothing has happened in the interval to reduce their probability. Mr. Labouchere's letter to Mr. Chamberlain, of which Reuter tells us to-day, is anything but a token of faith in the result of the division. This urgent appeal to Mr. Chamberlain is, in its way, a more unmistakable token of despair than even the Prime Minister's manifesto to his Midlothian constituents. It may be that a better man than Mr. Labouchere might have been chosen for making the appeal. Mr. Labouchere had acted as a go-between in the recent negotiations between Mr. Chamberlain and the Prime Minister, and he is said to have "sold" Mr. Chamberlain on one or two points. However this may be, the appeal has failed. Mr. Chamberlain finally declined to support the Bill in any way—which more likely than not means that he would not support it even by abstaining from opposing it. Mr. Gladstone, it is currently understood, looks with some confidence ahead of the division. He trusts more to the constituents than to their representatives, and of course thinks more of provincial opinion than of any manifestation of hostility to his Bill which has been made in London, the strength of which he candidly recognizes. His followers do not like the prospect that lies before them personally, for two general elections in nine months are a severe trial to purses which like those of many of the new men in Parliament, are not long. The Whig magnates, of course, are above anxieties of this kind, and Mr. Gladstone's followers, though they think they are strong in popular support, talk bitterly about the conflict between the millionaires and the millions.

IT would be a thousand pities if the correspondence between Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and the Superintendent of Mahableshwar, concerning the rights of Parsee residents at that hill resort to the use of the station lawn-tennis courts, were to disturb, even temporarily, the harmony which has hitherto happily characterized the Mahableshwar season, because the smallest inquiry will show that there is not the least real occasion for heartburning or even for difference of opinion. If the little hitch that seems to have occurred is to be "the little pitted speck in garnered fruit that slowly rotting inward moulders all," it must be confessed it is a very microscopic one. It appears that the ground at Sassoon's Point, Mahableshwar, on which the courts are laid out was presented to the station by Sir Albert Sassoon for Badminton, the favourite game a few years ago before its glory was eclipsed by the now all pervading tennis. As somebody had to take charge of Sir Albert's generous gift, and as the game at that time happened to be exclusively played by the European visitors—and practically by visitors of one class, those mostly connected with the Mahableshwar Club—it suited all parties concerned to hand the courts over to the Club to be managed and kept in order and controlled by the Club committee. The arrangement appears to have been a perfectly open one, concurred in by all interested in the matter, including Sir A. Sassoon, and based upon the general convenience as existing at the time, and one moreover in which the Club gave in the shape of management and care-keeping as much as it received in the shape of enjoyment. It would appear that up to the present time no resident other than an European ever applied for permission to use the courts, for the very simple reason that up to the present year no native family had adopted the European games either of Badminton or tennis—at any rate in public. With the present reason, however, came a new departure. Several Parsee families had, to the pleasure of all sensible people, succumbed to the fascinations of tennis, and it is needless to say the more they played the better they felt and the more they liked it. At this stage Mr. Mehta and Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehangir applied on behalf of the ladies of their families for admission to the public courts, and received the inevitable answer that the rules of the Club in whose hands the courts had been placed would not allow of such admission. Up to this point we think Mr. Mehta and Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehangir will carry with them the sympathy of all fair-minded people, who rejoice to see the adoption of what is best in English life by our fellow-subjects in this country, and if they had thereupon addressed a letter to the Superintendent requesting him to re-open the question of the management of the courts by the Club on the simple ground that the circumstances that originally recommended the arrangement had changed and rendered it no longer just or appropriate, we venture to think that every one, including the members of the Mahableshwar Club, would at once have recognized the justice of the plea, and the requisite change would have come about in the natural way. Mr. Mehta and his fellow-correspondent, however, scarcely took the wisest course when they sent a letter to the Superintendent describing the management of the courts by the Club as "an extraordinary state of things," and writing generally as if lawn-tennis had been a favourite pastime of Parsee ladies from time immemorial, and as if their exclusion from the Mahableshwar courts had been designed as a deliberate humiliation. Their admission to the Reading Room and Library, which are open to all, is "flanked on each side by what they deem an insult," because there is a Badminton Court and a Club House—both the private property of the Club, "on each side," as Lord Byron says. We doubt if Mr. Mehta and Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehangir will carry with them even those on whose behalf they affect to speak with such extravagant sensitiveness. According to their principle every class and every institution is not only flanked by insults but surrounded by them. The Ripon Club in Bombay, for instance, for reasons which none of the excluded have ever criticised, excludes Europeans, Mahomedans and Hindus, and the proposed new Parsee Gymnasium and Swimming Bath, as a Hindu correspondent somewhat plaintively reminds us, means to do the same. Social clubs are places for ease and enjoyment, and it is necessary to limit the admission to those who can add to or who at any rate will not detract from the purpose for which the Club exists. One black ball in nine excludes from the Mahableshwar Club. We dare say the same desirable exclusiveness exists in Parsee clubs. Whether the rule which Mr. Mehta quotes, under which no native of India not a member of the Military, Naval, or Covenanted Civil Service can be put up for membership was framed to suit a state of things which, like the lawn-tennis monopoly, no longer exists, is, we dare say, a question which has occurred to cosmopolitan members who have grown accustomed to meeting well-bred and well-informed native gentlemen in various parts of the world. But we are bound to add that if this be so, and if the suggestion has occurred to any such that the time has perhaps come for some modification of such a rule, the over-spirited advocacy which has been resorted to in this little affair is scarcely likely to help it forward. Avidity to take offence when none was intended, or the gift of inflicting elcquent homilies on unfortunate people, like the members of the Club Committee in this case, who are innocent of all blame, are not precisely the qualities which constitute a "clubbable" person. The *contretemps* which has occurred on this occasion is the more to be regretted because the efforts of Lord and Lady Reay to promote social harmony between natives and Europeans have been unceasing, and, we are glad to hear, during the closing Mahableshwar season, remarkably successful. People are not to be argued or lectured, not to mention hectored, in matters of this kind ; but people who are pleasant in themselves, as so many of Mr. Mehta's and Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehangir's friends are, will be liked when they are known—and Government House has done much to make them known this year. It is to be regretted that the conduct of such delicate operations was not left in the competent hands which were working with such success, but we may hope, as the misunderstanding has, as we have shown, no solid kernel at all, it will soon be completely forgotten.

THE race for Arabs at the Newmarket July Meeting has not filled up, and the fact has given some one who probably knows little of the valuable qualities of these horses an opportunity of saying something about "another farce" being spared. But Sir Frederick Roberts has recently been quoting something about Arab horses which shows that they are capable of something much better than farce. We print in another column a General Order issued at Simla the other day, the basis of which is really a report by that gallant and much regretted cavalry officer, the late Colonel Barrow, of the 19th Hussars, who, in describing the march through the Bayadi Desert from Dongola, gives some really creditable particulars of the work that Arab stallions, of an average height of fourteen hands and an average age of eight-and-a-half years, were able to accomplish when reasonable care was taken of them. For steady endurance in a trying country, under most trying circumstances, nothing could have been much better than this march to Gakdul, covering a hundred miles in sixty-three hours, performing the *reconnaissance* duties of the desert column, and returning fit for anything. Col. Barrow's account, which is deservedly quoted in Sir Frederick Roberts's General Order, should be posted on the walls of every cavalry stable. His fourteen hand Arabs did all that horses could do under the circumstances, and for the benefit of the British Army in India the Commander-in-Chief has given all the honours of insertion in General Orders to Colonel Barrow's explanation of how it was all done, even though in the final advance on Matammeh the horses marched to the Nile without having received a drop of water for fifty-five, and some for seventy hours. The secret of it was in the exercise of a vigilant economy in the expenditure of the resources of the troop in every respect. "The horses," said Colonel Barrow, "were saved on every possible occasion, and by every possible device." Even marching on a broad front, as a means of ensuring that each horse had free air space, was directed wherever it was possible. The chief precaution was to rest the horses as much as possible by frequent dismountings. Apart from that, small precautions were taken which seemed to imply no small ingenuity and thoughtfulness, and to show that in horse management, as in much else, great things can be accomplished by due attention to small things.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 21.

LAST night's interlude in the debate on the Home Rule Bill formed a curious and instructive controversy on the wisdom of the Ministerial scheme for making the Parnellites the masters of Ireland. It is noteworthy, in the first place, that Mr. John Morley, much against the grain, was obliged to propose to Parliament a continuance of the Peace Preservation Act, which is unquestionably a form of coercion He made a very moderate and civil speech, intended evidently as a set-off to his suggestion of a week back that Orangemen in Ireland were the principal offenders against the law, but this was only the introduction to a very disorderly debate. Mr. Parnell took the curb off the mouths of his followers, and indulged them with the privilege of speaking their minds freely for a whole evening, as a relief to their pent-up and overwrought feelings ; and he himself set them an example of licence by making a ferocious onslaught on Lord R. Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain for having incited Irish loyalists to commit "assassination and murder." Taking their cue from him, all the Parnellites posed as the champions of law and order in Ireland, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor drew a touching picture of the Catholic lamb in the north, waylaid and slaughtered by the Protestant wolf. It was a sort of "Through the Looking-glass" debate. We found ourselves transported into a land in which the aspect of everything was reversed, and the most familiar objects were turned topsy-turvy. Mr. T. P. O'Connor appeared to me to thoroughly enjoy the humour of the performance, for in his most tragic moments he could hardly refrain from smiling at his own description of the Orangemen with "sacks full of revolvers" brutally assailing the poor helpless Nationalists. The "Orange Bench" were, of course, not slow to accept this challenge, and so we were treated for several hours to a regular Irish faction fight across the floor of the House of Commons, to a rehearsal of the sort of debate that would occupy most of the time of Mr. Gladstone's Legislative Assembly at Dublin. To cool listeners it appeared the height of absurdity to imagine that Green and Orange, embittered and envenomed against each other as they are now to a degree unknown since the era of Catholic Emancipation, can ever work peacefully together as one united nation. But, say the Parnellites, with their accustomed ingenuity, "we should soon settle down all right, if the malign influence of such Englishmen as Lord R. Churchill were not employed to intensify our differences. Cut us free from England, and we shall soon live harmoniously together." Well, that might happen, when Mr. Parnell had disposed of his enemies after the fashion of Marshal Narvaez, who on his death-bed, when asked to forgive his enemies, said he had taken care to leave none of them alive to be forgiven. The Parnellites might not act in so bloodthirsty a manner, but, if English protection were withdrawn from the people of Ulster, the latter would soon be very effectually precluded, under the new *regime*, from giving much trouble to the victorious majority. I say this, of course, on the supposition that the Ulstermen would not be strong enough to resist oppression. But, as Lord Randolph says, "they would fight, they would be right," and they could not fail to win. I notice with amazement the contention of Whig lawyers that "the right divine of kings to govern wrong," against which our fathers fought successfully, has in these days been transferred from kings to Parliaments. James II. was deposed on the express ground that he had "violated the fundamental laws of the kingdom," and the doctrine that resistance to tyranny is justifiable is the main principle consecrated by the Revolution of 1688, and forms the foundation of the title of the House of Hanover to the Crown. Now, what does Parliament propose by the Bill to do with the Englishry in Ireland? It proposes to deprive them of liberties which are theirs by inheritance and by constitutional right, and which are most precious and sacred in their sight. There are in Ireland at least a million, or more probably a million and a half of loyalists, who look upon representation in the Imperial Parliament, and as their position as citizens of the British Empire, enjoying equal privileges with ourselves, as their dearest birthright. Will not Parliament violate the fundamental laws of this Kingdom if it drives these men against their will out of Imperial communion with us ? The Home Rule Bill would degrade them into mere provincials, having no voice in the control of Imperial affairs, and, what is worse, would place them in a subordinate position even in the province of Ireland by subjecting them to the sway of men with whom they have been at feud for centuries. This is tyranny, pure and simple, and it is a sound constitutional doctrine that organized resistance to it would be justifiable. No king, no Parliament, is justified in depriving English citizens of their full rights as freemen. But, while holding this view, I am far from approving of the conduct of Lord Randolph in raising a call to civil war before all constitutional means have been exhausted of preserving the rights of the men of Ulster.

The only important speeches made in favour of the Bill this week are those of Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Bryce. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who bears a name that is well known in Bombay, is one of the ablest of those Liberals who have remained faithful to Mr. Gladstone, and he put before the House a very plausible case, resting however on the exploded argument that the House of Commons, now that it represents a democracy, is unequal to the task of governing Ireland except by putting the administration of the country into the hands of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Stansfeld clutched eagerly at the chance Lord Salisbury had given him in his speech at St. James's Hall on Saturday of making party capital out of some of the smart sayings of the Tory leader. Lord Salisbury can never shake off entirely his old habits of thought and style as a contributor to the *Saturday Review*, and he enlivens his speeches with ironical illustrations and incisive arguments, reducing his opponent's theories to an absurdity, which being interpreted literally by political enthusiasts, give dire offence. Thus, on Saturday, he maintained that if England had 150 millions to throw away, the money could be spent to better purpose in effecting the emigration of a million Irish peasants, and so raising the wages of labour, than in buying out Irish landlords. This was a sound and valuable economical argument ; but of course Mr. Stansfeld seized upon it as a proof of Lord Salisbury's heartlessness, and urged that the Tories want to drive Irishmen out of their own country. Similarly, the statement that twenty years' firm and consistent government would put Ireland right was twisted into a declaration in favour of a policy of coercion. Mr. Stansfeld also distinguished himself by extending and enlarging the "foreign garb" theory started by Mr. Gladstone. "I," he said, "am a believer in nationality." This is the sort of superannuated sentimentalism that we are to be guided by in a grave crisis of public affairs. An acceptance of the doctrine of nationalities in its fullest sense means the dissolution of an Empire built up of many subject nations. What would be the result of applying it to India ?

Mr. Gladstone is generally said to have resolved upon a dissolution if he be beaten ; and, notwithstanding all rumours to the contrary, I am assured that a sufficient number of Liberals will remain firm in their defence of the union to ensure the rejection of the Disruption Bill on its second reading. I know that Mr. Chamberlain is more resolute than ever not to yield an inch. A dissolution I have no faith in. It would accentuate and make perpetual the breach in the Liberal party, which may yet be healed if the Bill be thrown out and the present House of Commons kept in existence. Mr. Gladstone must be a political madman if he goes to the country on an issue which would compel Liberal Unionists and Separatists to fight one another tooth and nail in all the English constituencies. Lord Salisbury's repeatedly expressed desire for a dissolution really means nothing more than this, that he sees it would be to the advantage of the Conservative party to have a general election on an issue which would shatter the Liberal party to its foundations. The Conservative managers believe we should win a good many seats in the counties, and we should certainly hold our own in the boroughs. This consideration will have weight with Mr. Gladstone also. Another obstacle to dissolution is the want of funds which the Ministerialists are suffering from. All the Liberal peers who used to subscribe large sums to the electoral fund have gone over to the enemy, with the solitary exception of Lord Rosebery, who is understood not to be personally a keen advocate of Home Rule, and who will have enough to do in getting Mr. Gladstone returned for Midlothian again. The feeling in Scotland against the Government is growing stronger every day, and for the first time since 1832 it is probable that the representation of Scotland at the coming election will be largely Conservative in character. Supposing a dissolution to be postponed, what will be the alternative course ? Mr. Gladstone, of course, must resign. Mr. Chamberlain tells everybody that he is determined on no account to take office, and it would, indeed, be impossible for him to sit in the same Cabinet, not merely with Lord Hartington, but with Mr. Goschen and the Duke of Argyll. Lord Hartington has plenty of material to form a Whig Government, and it is believed that he will undertake the duty. He behaves very stiffly towards the Tories, and will not take any steps towards forming a coalition with them. Our party, however, will give him a loyal support till he has had the opportunity of showing what he can do. But his Government would not last long, and I expect to see Lord Salisbury in office again within the next twelve months.

Owing to the intervention of the Whitsuntide holidays, none of the bi-metallists in the House have balloted yet for a day on which to bring forward the motion for negotiating to obtain an international currency. Nothing can be done in the matter till the end of June. Sir William Harcourt, in his capacity of Chancellor of the Exchequer, is engaged in writing a reply to the despatches of the Government of India. He told a friend of mine the other day, in his dogmatic boisterous manner, that bi-metallism was all nonsense, and that he would sweep much rubbish out of existence. He also mentioned that Mr. Gladstone is annoyed at having the question raised, and simply refuses to hear anything on the subject. I went down on Wednesday evening to the Bankers' Institute to listen to Mr. Giffen's paper on "Some Bi-metallic Fallacies," an odd title which he did not justify by anything he said in his paper. On the contrary, he made some valuable admissions. He defended the action of Governments in controlling the currency, and, this being granted, the whole of the *Times'* favourite argument about silver differing in no way from other merchandise falls to the ground. The *Times* is quite indignant with the bankers for allowing this currency heresy of bi-metallism to invade the sacred precincts of their Institute. But the bankers cannot help themselves. The feeling in favour of bi-metallism is steadily increasing, and a majority of those present at the meeting warmly applauded the speakers who criticized Mr. Giffen's paper.

J. M. M.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, Captain W. J. Webber, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr R Rums	Mr Owen
Mr and Mrs H Dale	Mr J Murray
Mr H Crozier	Mr Mawhood
Mr Leach	Mr F Murray
Mr Harwood	Dr Waghorn
Mr J J Linchen	Mr F Wyer
Mr Creaneor	Mrs Robertson & 4 children

FOR BRINDISI.

Major Sydney Smith	Mr A Kaye
Surgeon-Major Dobie	Mr G T Leeson
Mr W Franks	

FOR SUEZ.

Rev A B Sole	Count Trontmonsdorff
Count de Neiva	

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s. s. Pekin, Capt. A. Symons, sailing on 15th June :—

FOR LONDON—Mr Knock and Mr Stewart.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C E Goument, Lieut-Col C E D Branson, Mr W C Furnivall, Mrs Smith, Mr A W MacDonnell, Mr and Mrs Wylie, Mr M T Kennard, Mr F S Pedley, Mr Saucton Brown, and Mr Pickering Clark.

By the s. s. Cathay, Capt. J. P. Hassal, sailing on the 22nd June :—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr James Kimber.

By the s. s. Massilia, Capt. S. D. Shallard, sailing on the [illegible] June :—

FOR LONDON—Col H C Menzies and Major and Mrs W Herbert.

FOR BRINDISI—Col Godfrey and Mr L A W King.

By the s. s. [illegible], Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on the 6th July :—

FOR LONDON—Col C A Moore.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr E Weatherdon, Mr A Baker, Mr J McMuin, Surgeon-Major E O Savoy, and Mr Robert Cornish.

By the s. s. Valetta, Capt. C. D. Sams, sailing on the 13th July :—

FOR BRINDISI—Col H S Jarrett, Col H M Soons, and Mr H L Darrah.

By the s. s. Siam, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on the 20th July :—

FOR BRINDISI—Major R E Lockhart.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs W Clark and infant, and Mr and Mrs O Spitto.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

PARIS, JUNE 6.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix de Paris :—

Minting	1
Polyeucte	2
Sycamore	3

LAST NIGHT'S DIVISION.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Mr. Labouchere in the name of many members of the Radical party has written a letter making an urgent appeal to Mr. Chamberlain to support the second reading of the Home Rule Bill when the Division comes on, or not to vote at all.

Mr. Chamberlain in reply has finally declined to support the Bill in any way.

THE GREEK BLOCKADE.

The International Squadrons will return to Suda Bay on Tuesday next.

RAILWAYS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The House of Commons have agreed to a resolution without a division authorising the Secretary of State for India to raise ten millions sterling for the construction of railways in India.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Bombay Mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 5th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 5.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JUNE 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 7.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Barava arrived here from Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 7.

The s. s. Pekin, with the China and Australian mails, left for Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday.

JUNE 7.

H. M. S. Osprey left for Trincomallee.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollers		3⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		69⅞
4½ „	„	72⅞
3 „	Consols for account	100⅝
3½ „	Sterling Loan	101
4½ „	French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver		44¾

Arrival—River Indus.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

Mauritius mail calling at Madagascar closes Durban at 9-30, Tuesday morning, June 8.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, June 6.

10 p.m.	81·0

MONDAY, June 7.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	85·7
2 p.m.	88·3
4 p.m.	86·6

THE Indian Government steamer Clive, after having been allowed to remain for a couple of days on the pontoon of the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island, was restored yesterday afternoon to her native element. The operation was performed without a hitch, and with nobody to witness it excepting Captain Street and Mr. Crocker, both of whom had gone there in their official capacity. The lowering was begun at 2-30 p.m., and in twenty-five minutes the ship was again set afloat. The vessel returned to her moorings in the harbour a little before five o'clock.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay yesterday, requesting Dr. H. W. Boyd, Acting Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, to proceed to Indore at once to attend H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, who is still seriously ill.

THE height of the water in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes for the week ending the 4th inst. was 46·60 and 24·00, respectively, as compared with 48·90 and 28·70 in the corresponding week last year.

COLOUR SERGEANT W. L. HARWOOD, "E" Company, and Volunteer J. J. Lenehan, "F" Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, have left for Bombay to join the Indo-Wimbledon team, which sails for London to-day in the P. and O. steamer Lombardy. The other members of the team, who all go together in the Lombardy, are :—Lieutenants Dale and Crozier, East Indian Railway Volunteers ; Sergeants Murray and Mawhood, Poona Volunteers ; Sergeant Leach, Ghazipur Volunteers ; Lance Corporal Owen and Volunteer Creameor, Rajputana-Malwa Volunteers ; and Volunteer R. Reeves, 1st Punjab Volunteers. Lieut.-Colonel Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E. Major Bourdillon, and Lieutenant Erskine, respectively Commandant, Captain, and Adjutant of the team, are already in England, or on the way here.

IT is not yet definitely known who is to succeed Dr. Busteed, Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, who retires shortly or as soon as his successor is appointed. According to a Calcutta paper, rumour has it that Dr. Graham of Bombay will probably be appointed.

IT is stated that the severe comments of the local Press against the present system of the University examinations have attracted the attention of the India Government. And it is said that His Excellency the Chancellor is going to sanction certain modifications in the Calcutta University Examinations.

A RANGOON paper reports a rumour, that a Woon of a district pretty far away from the city of Mandalay, has issued a proclamation to all his people saying that "he does not acknowledge British authority, that henceforth, he is to be considered as their king, and that all taxes, &c., are to be paid to him.

THE Finance Committee at Simla has called upon the various Administrations to report at an early date what appointments in the various Departments under their control should, in their opinion, be subject to reduction of pay when held by natives of India, and whether the reduction should be a two-thirds rate, or some other. Where the proposed revision would reduce the emoluments of present incumbents, or those promoted from a lower grade, the circumstances of each case will be specially reported on. Opinions on the question, as affecting those Europeans who being domiciled in India, rank as "statutory natives," have also been invited. The Governments have also been informed that it is desired that any suggestions which heads of departments may wish to make may be submitted.

DR. SIMPSON, the new Health Officer of Calcutta, has been making a thorough examination of the local system of registering vital statistics, and it will hardly surprise those who know anything of the matter (remarks the *Englishman*) to learn that he has found it wofully deficient and defective. As has been frequently pointed out, the so-called registers are utterly unreliable even as a guide to the number of deaths, to say nothing of a classification of causes. The continued publication of the returns on the present basis is a positive evil and a ridiculous waste of public money. From the manner, however, in which Dr. Simpson is going to work it may be expected that the system will be entirely changed before long, and that the returns in future will afford some real indication of the health of the city. The results of the Health Officer's investigations will shortly be made public, and it will then be for the authorities to sanction the remedies that are proposed.

THE average time occupied by the P. and O steamers during the monsoon in their run from Aden to Bombay during the last four years has been five days and thirteen hours. The quickest runs made were in 1882 by the Shannon, in five days one hour ; in 1883 by the Malwa, in five days six hours ; in 1884 by the Lombardy, in five days seven hours ; and in 1885 by the Surat, in five days eight hours. Yet the Surat is considered to be one of the slowest boats in the fleet.

THE telegram regarding the arrest of Mr. Stephens, the bicyclist, in Afghan territory, is dated from Kassawa Kali, near Maimena. It is not said by whom he was arrested.

THE Punjab Government has decided to bridge the Chukki and other rivers that are crossed by the Kangra Valley cart-road. This decision, too long delayed, will be a great boon to the districts affected, as well as to all visitors to Kangra, Kulu, and regions beyond ; and the improvement of the road for traffic should bring grist to the mill of the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway. The work is to be taken in hand at once, and Mr. Wallis, Executive Engineer, is now at Pathankot engaged in preparing the necessary surveys and designs. Amongst other results of the work, it will enable a tonga service to run between Pathankot and Dharmsala, adding considerably to the eligibility of that small hill station.

THE *Indian Daily News*, in commenting upon our recent article on official pressure in Kanara, says : – Mr. Wiltshire would seem, if reliance can be placed on the statements of his accusers, to have championed the cause of officialism, and to have set to work to fight against agitation after a fashion which, for downright silliness, beats the world-renowned feats of the chivalric Don Quixote "into a cocked hat." The plan of action described by the memorialists as having been pursued by this paladin of the Civil Service was to visit with his official displeasure and threats—and more than threats—of suspension, dismissal, and what not, any subordinates whom he should detect in the exhibition of so much independence of thought as would prompt them in any way to support the obnoxious Association. It was not only, so the Government is told, that the subordinate officials must not subscribe to the Association themselves, but their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts, and even more distant relations, must not give their countenance to the movement, on pain of their brothers, nephews, son-in-laws, &c., being visited with the serious displeasure of the man in power Thus generally described, the charges seem unworthy of a moment's consideration ; but some weight is given them by the citation of specific instances of alleged *zoolum*. If the *Gazette's* acceptance of the story as genuine should be proved by the inquiry, which we presume the Bombay Government will institute, to be genuine, we can only say that in one instance at least there is indubitable justification for the assertion, put forward some time ago, regarding the presence in the ranks of the Bombay Civil Service of living examples that the strain put upon young men to pass them through the competitive test is liable to result in seriously weakening their intellect. No man who had not "a bee in his bonnet" could be guilty of such childish proceedings as those charged against Bombay District Officer.

THE *Statesman* is sorely exercised by the refusal of that Radical of the first water, "R. D. O.," its London correspondent, to subscribe to Mr. Gladstone's present policy. It prints the following note to a recent letter of his :—"We publish 'R. D. O.'s' letter that our readers may see all that very able and sincere man has to say in opposition to the Home Rule measure. We cease to wonder at the writings in the English press, when we see our old colleague thus carried away with the stream."

THE trade of Calcutta during the past year, including treasure, has declined to the extent of one crore and eleven lakhs. This represents a decrease of 149 lakhs in the foreign trade (mostly in imports), and 111 lakhs in the coasting trade. Apart, however, from treasure, there has been an increase in the value of merchandise exported to the extent of 19½ lakhs. The trade with Germany in wheat and other Indian produce has exceeded that of 1884-85 by 4½ lakhs, although the trade for the former year very considerably exceeded that of any year on record. The trade with the Cape was about double that of 1884-85, and in other directions it showed all the signs of a vigorous and healthy expansion. With regard to the import trade, no less than 25 lakhs is accounted for by decline in railway material, while 27½ lakhs is covered by machinery, and about the same amount by mineral oil. On the whole, it cannot be said that the depression in trade has affected Calcutta unduly, and it is gratifying to find that the tendency of the mercantile trade of the port is steadily upwards in spite of all obstacles and competition.

THE yield of gold from the Mysore mine was larger in May than in April, and the London Stock Exchange has promptly taken cognisance of the fact. The shares were quoted at £6·17·6 on the 28th ultimo, £7-5 on the 31st idem, and £8 2-6 yesterday. The highest price yet touched is £8-11-8, which was the quotation on Monday, the 10th ultimo.

AFTER the Hyderabad Grand Raffle, which was advertised some time ago, has been drawn, lotteries, according to a recent order of the Nizam, will no longer be permitted in His Highness's dominions. But at Chandernagore the lottery is still one of the most popular institutions though a Calcutta paper is crying for its abolition.

IT is believed, says the *Indian Daily News*, that the resolution of the Government of Bengal with regard to the abolition of the two district colleges, *viz.*, at Midnapore and Berhampore, is likely to be carried into effect either from the end of the current official year, or early next year.

A TRAGEDY of a singular nature was enacted in the Central Jail, Nagpore, last month. It appears that about 2 p.m. a great commotion was heard in the juvenile ward which was in charge of a convict warder who bore an excellent character, and was much trusted by the authorities over him. The head jailor proceeded to the spot and found the door locked on the inside, but was informed by the boys that the warder had made his escape over the wall. On the door being forced open, they gave a more circumstantial account of the alleged flight, adding that the man escaped between 12 noon and 1 p.m., but that they were afraid to give an alarm sooner, as the warder, when leaving, threatened to come back and cut the throat of any one who did so until he should have quite got away. Four days subsequently, however, the youngest criminal, a mere child, confessed to the head jailor that the warder had not run away, but that he had been murdered by some of the boys, who, while he was asleep, had dashed his brains out with the hammers used for breaking stones, and when he was dead had buried him in the mud floor, covering over the place afterwards with a heap of cotton wool which was lying about. On digging up the spot pointed out, the body of the missing warder with his head battered in, was found, the sight being described as one of a very horrible nature. A magisterial inquiry has led to two of the older boys being placed in close confinement in separate cells.

THERE are now over a thousand men employed in the dockyard at Dalla, in Burma. This is a greater number than has ever been working there before. There are several steamers now in hand, as the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company are increasing their fleet considerably in expectation of an increase of trade.

REFERRING to the telegram from London, published a few days ago by a contemporary, regarding the return of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to England, the Lahore paper says :—"The Maharajah is, of course, at liberty to return to England from Aden whenever he pleases ; but no information as to his departure has yet reached the Government of India, and the negociations between the Government of India and the Home Government, on which the Maharajah's future movements will probably depend, have not yet been concluded. The Maharajah's wife and family returned to England some time ago."

"How are the mighty fallen !" exclaims a Madras paper. On the 9th ultimo, Mr. J. Hutton moved in the House of Commons for a discontinuance of the charges of higher rates of postage in Great Britain than those which are charged to the public in other countries for postal service by British steamers carrying mails to and from the colonies and the possessions of Great Britain in India and elsewhere. He spoke at length and was fully reported by the *Times*. Then, says that journal, "Sir R. Temple seconded the resolution." Doubtless Sir Richard delivered himself of a very carefully prepared oration, but not one word of it did the *Times* care to give to the public. "This is rough on the late Governor of Bombay, the wonderful likeness of the third Napoleon."

THE Bengal Board of Revenue has recently been indulging in such curious eccentricities that Mr. Justice Trevelyan has been called in to review its proceedings. The Board at present consists of two members, and one of their pastimes appears to be for one member to quash the proceedings of his colleague, their powers meanwhile being coordinate and equal. Thus we find Mr. Reynolds quashing what Mr. Cockerell has ruled, and Mr. Cockerell retaliating by quashing what Mr. Reynolds has done. One member of the Board approves and upholds what the Commissioner of Burdwan has done, while the other a month later reverses his own colleague's decision and upsets his orders. The *Statesman* remarks : —"The Board was probably never under such weak administration as it has been since the retirement of Mr. Dampier. It is hard to say for what useful purpose it even exists, and the Finance Committee should enquire closely into the nature of its duties and the necessity of their continuance. We reasonably doubt whether a single additional Secretary would not discharge the functions of the Board to better purpose altogether, than the present highly paid trinity of officers does."

SPEAKING of the progress of work in the Tongking delta, *L'Avenir du Tonkin* points with pride to the fact that the 3,000 miles of road, the construction of which was ordered in February by General Warnet, had been nearly completed. These routes bind Sontai, Hunghoa and Tuyenquan ; Hanoi, Hung-yen and Muc duc ; Bac-ninh and Hai-doung, and comprehend a network of roads in the province of Nam-dinh and in the neighbourhood of Haiphong. *L'Avenir du Tonkin* adds that for less than 100,000 francs, and while showing themselves much more generous than the Annamite Government towards the native proprietors, and in hurting in no respect the customs of the country, General Warnet has in a few days provided the Colony with a network of roads whose value in France had been estimated by certain authorised persons at more than 75 millions.

MR. W. O. JUDGE, who was lately in Madras, and is now in New York, says, in the opening number of his new magazine, *The Path*, that Madame Blavatsky is engaged upon the work of "The Secret Doctrine" in Germany, where she went last year for her health. "It will not only be an amplification and explanation of 'Isis Unveiled,' but will contain" mines of further information. There will be in it *verbatim* passages from the Book of Dgyan and Limri of Tsong-ka-po, and old commentaries, to which, hitherto, access has not been possible, and great attention will be paid to the doctrine of Human Evolution, to Divine, or White Magic, and Human, or Black Magic. It will be divided in four parts : Archaic, Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern, presenting the complete sequences of the development of Occultism and magic into their religious and anti-religious aspects."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE territorial system certainly had full play in the last War Office *Gazette*, and the inconveniences of the double battalion system are fully exemplified by the number of instances in which the appointment to command has caused a change of battalion, thus giving officers years longer abroad than they expected or cared for. For instance, Major Hodnett, after more than 27 years' service in the 54th, and at the age of 50 years, has to commence his career again in a new battalion, the 1st Battalion of the Dorsets (the 39th), in Egypt, which has only just commenced its term of Colonial service. Lieutenant-Colonel Hodnett has just completed 14 years in India. Again, Major Todd, of the Wiltshires, who with the 1st Battalion (62nd) served in this country for some years, returns to join the 99th at Peshawar as Lieutenant-Colonel, unless he manages to effect an exchange, which is now-a-days a very difficult matter, owing to the tenure of service being fixed. Major Anley, of the 41st, after nearly a quarter of a century's service in one battalion, has to join the 69th at Dublin from Natal, the battalion going to Egypt. Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Wallace leaves the 7th (the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry) now at Dugshaie, after over 23 years' service with it, to command the 1st Battalion in Ireland, Major Wilson coming out to India to take his place after 27 years' service with the 71st. What this severance of all old ties is, may be easily understood. Men over 45 years of age do not care to leave old associates for new, even for promotion. However, it is the new system, against which it is treason to protest.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 7.—The barometer has risen every where yesterday, very quickly in North-Western India, and slowly to-day, except in Arrakan, Assam, Bengal, adjacent parts of the North-Western and Central Provinces, where it has fallen slightly. Small barometric depression exists in Arrakan, South-East Bengal, and another in Western Bengal. North-Westerly winds in Dacca and Akyab, southerly in the Lower Valley of the Irrawady, Orissa and Lower Bengal, and easterly in Assam and Western Bengal ; north-easterly in the Central Provinces, easterly in most stations of Upper India, westerly elsewhere. The sky is considerably cleared up in the North-Western Provinces, Central Indian plateau and Sind. The cloud proportion is little changed elsewhere. The temperature has fallen very quickly in Upper India yesterday ; still falling in Rajputana, parts of the Panjab, Central India, and northern parts of Madras. It has risen generally elsewhere. Rain to-day : Karwar and Akyab, 2½ inches ; Bhagalpore, 2 ; Secunderabad, 1½ ; Madras, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Thyetmyoo, Diamond Island, Rangoon, Ahmednagar, between ½ and 1 ; previously : Karwar and Moulmein, 3 ; Ratnagiri, 2½ ; Bombay, Cuddapah, Mercara, Diamond Island, Rangoon, and Calicut, 1 inch.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(June 7, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer.		Wind.		
	At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Direction.	Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rainfall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·694	90·0	WSW	25	0·00
Surat	·789	92·5	NW	M	0·00
Bombay	·808	85·7	WNW	8	0·00
Rutnagherry	·806	86·5	WSW	8	0·00
Karwar	·815	80·6	W	M	2·41
Mangalore	·849	77·4	ENE	2	1·06
Calicut	·885	79·7	NNW	5	0·71
Cochin	·888	83·9	SSE	M	0·21
Masulipatam	·689	85·8	WNW	6	0·42
Madras	·786	87·8	WSW	6	0·38
Negapatam	·815	88·8	SW	2	0·00

A SUGGESTION FOR THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is well-known that the present Irrigation Department in the Bombay Presidency did not exist as a separate department some ten or fifteen years ago. Before it was made separate, its working was under the Engineers, who administered the roads and buildings branch. It is now obsrved that in many of the collectorates there are two Executive Engineers, one for the former and the other for the latter branch. By amalgamating the two a large saving can be effected. One Executive Engineer for each district, with a proper staff of assistants and subordinates, can manage both irrigation and roads and buildings. Once the same engineers did all the work, and why should he not do it again ?—Yours, &c.,

PATRIOT.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21ST MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, Captain R. G. Murray, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, with the overland mails of the 21st May. According to Captain Murray a cyclone wind was observed, but the usual accompaniment of a rough sea was not met with ; he experienced comparatively fair weather between Aden and Bombay. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr H Davidson
Miss E Cochrane
Mrs Lambert
Mrs Aston
Mrs Close
Mr J Schimiter

Mr Reading
Miss H Jones
Mr A Alexander
Rev M Morania
Mrs Durrant

FROM VENICE—Mr P H Patrick

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J A Hill
Col Smith
Lt-Col and Mrs Grave
Dr Shakespeare

Rev H W Griffiths
Major R Hennell
Capt Young
Col Alexander

FROM SUEZ—Hon Mr Justice Scott

FROM ADEN.—D Robin.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 15TH TO 21ST MAY, INCLUSIVE.)

It is announced that State balls will be given at Buckingham Palace on June 2nd and July 9th, and State concerts on June 23rd and 30th.

The House of Lords on Friday sat, but for a few minutes, and the business transacted was only formal. On Monday the Infants Bill was read a second time. On Tuesday, in Committee on the Labourers Acts (Ireland) Amendment Bill, Clause 11, giving power to take land compulsorily for allotments, was expunged on a division by 65 to 25. Last night the Crofters Bill was read a second time, after some objection to its details.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Jennings moved a resolution for increasing the revenue by import duties on foreign manufactured goods. Mr. Howell opposed the resolution as favouring a return to a protective system, as did also the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the suggestion of Mr. Stanhope, the motion was withdrawn. On Monday the adjourned debate on the Government of Ireland Bill was resumed by Sir R. Cross, who was followed by Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Rogers, Sir J. Corry, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Abraham, and other members, and the debate was again adjourned. On Tuesday, on the motion of Mr. Gladstone, it was resolved to proceed with the Home Rule debate on four days of the week, and the Premier added, in reply to a question, that he did not think the debate could be concluded for a considerable number of days beyond the present week. The adjourned debate was then resumed by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who was followed by Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. T. Sullivan, Mr. Hanbury, Sir L. Playfair, and Mr. A. Elliot, and was again adjourned. On Wednesday, the Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill was read a second time by 205 to 104. The Railway Regulation Bill also, was read a second time and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee. Last night there was a warm discussion on the second reading of the Arms (Ireland) Bill.

A meeting of Liberal Members of Parliament opposed to the Irish Bills of the Government, was held on Friday at Devonshire-house, and was attended by 64 members, while nine others sent letters declaring their sympathy with the object of the meeting.

The Annual Conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations was held on Saturday, at St. James's-hall, where about 600 delegates were present, and various points connected with the improvement of the party organization were discussed. In the evening the Marquis of Salisbury addressed a crowded meeting, chiefly directing his observations to the Irish question, and to the importance of providing for an early dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Edge, Q.C., has been appointed Chief Justice of the High Court at Allahabad.

Lord Salisbury on Wednesday addressed a meeting of representatives of the Primrose League in Her Majesty's Theatre.

Lord Hartington, M. P. addressed a large meeting at Bradford on Tuesday, in explanation of his course in opposing Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bills, and a resolution approving his views was passed by an immense majority.

Mr. J. E. Greaves has been appointed Lieutenant for the county of Carnarvon in place of the late Lord Penryhn.

Mr. James Stirling junior Chancery Counsel to the Treasury, has been appointed to succeed the late Sir John Pearson, as a Judge of the High Court.

Lord Farnborough (Sir T. Erskine May) died on Monday from congestion, caused by a chill.

Mr. Cheetham, formerly M.P. for South Lancashire, died a few days since, aged 82.

The heavy rains of last week have caused extensive floods in many parts of the country, and great damage has been done to growing crops. Railway traffic was stopped in some places, and a bridge over the Teme, between Worcester and Malvern, fell bodily into the river.

Violent storms of wind, hail, and snow occurred on Saturday in the north of England and Scotland.

The first match of this season in which the Australian cricketers have engaged was played last week at Sheffield-park, near Brighton, against a picked eleven of England, who won by eight wickets. A match with Nottingham was begun on Monday, but was left drawn owing to interruption by rain. The match between Surrey and Hampshire concluded on Tuesday, the former county winning by an innings and 50 runs.

Two ladies and a gentleman were drowned on Saturday in the Thames near Bray through the overturning of a boat which was drawn by the current into a weir.

At the Leadhill Mine, Dumfriesshire, on Friday, one man was killed and another was severely injured by the sudden explosion of a dynamite charge, which, it was thought, had missed fire.

A fire broke out on Saturday in an oilman's shop in Stanhope-street, Clare-market. A man was suffocated, and his wife is not expected to recover.

A police-constable at Kirkham, near Preston on Saturday, murdered his three children and attempted suicide. It is believed that the man was insane.

Another suicide from Clifton Suspension Bridge is reported. A man leaped from the bridge on Saturday, and falling into the road below, a depth of 270 feet, was dashed to pieces.

A journeyman butcher, on Monday morning, murdered a woman at Newington, with whom he was intimate, and then cut his own throat.

The barn and outhouses of a farmer at Woodford. county Galway, were set on fire and burnt on Saturday night.

A farmer, neer Tulla, county Clare, was shot dead through the window of his bedroom on Sunday night.

OBITUARY:—Col. J. O. Mayne, Roy. (Madras) F Gen. H. Cracklow, Bombay Infantry, ret ; Lord Farnborough ; Mr. J. Cheetham, late M.P. for South Lancashire ; Dr. A. Westmoreland, of Jesus College, Cambridge ; Mrs. Trevanion.

Quiet prevails at Athens, and the new Ministry has assured the Porte that every effort will be made to avoid conflicts on the frontier. The blockade is still maintained, and is causing much inconvenience to the people in the islands.

The Greek Chamber met at Athens on Wednesday, and yesterday elected the candidate of M. Tricoupis, as President.

The Kabbabish tribe have attacked and defeated a body of rebel Arabs at Abu Gus.

The Queen Regent of Spain was on Monday safely delivered of a son, who was immediately proclaimed King of Spain.

The recent reception in Paris to congratulate the Princess Marie of Orleans on her approaching marriage with the Duke of Braganza has given great offence to the Republican party, and a renewal of the demand for the expulsion of the Orleans Princes is threatened.

An official statement has been published in Berlin setting forth that increased restrictions on public meetings have been rendered necessary by the active Socialist agitation which is being carried on among workmen.

Intelligence from Berlin states that the veteran historian Ranke is dangerously ill.

A telegram from Zanzibar announces that France has taken possession of the Comoro Islands.

Disastrous hurricanes are again reported from the United States and also from Italy, at Lonato; and from Germany, at Cressen, near Frankfort. In all cases there was great destruction of property and some loss of life.

Mount Etna is in an active state of eruption.

There have been no further attempts at incendiarism at Mandalay, and an unusually heavy rainfall is expected to prevent a renewal of these attempts. A rebel band has been broken up by Mr. Colquhoun, but the districts bordering on the Shan country are much disturbed.

The seizure of a second American fishing vessel by the Canadian authorities has increased the angry feeling prevailing in New England. The United States Senate has passed a clause in the Fishery Bill empowering the President to adopt retaliatory measures.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted ; Luncheon Boxes ; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs ; Dram Flasks, quart size ; Wickered Bottles with screw caps ; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JUNE 5.

THE hot weather this season has been most seasonable—that is, quite tartarean in its intense heat. Suddenly on the 18th ult., late in the afternoon, a great dust-storm came on obscuring the sun, and making one feel as if the apples of Sodom had burst over our heads. This was followed, happily, by a tremendous downpour of rain between 5-30 and 7 p. m., accompanied with much thunder and lightning. Within the hour and half 1 inch and 20 cents. of rain was gauged at the Civil Hospital. The storm came from the north-west. That night it was cool indeed, and next day it was tolerably pleasant. But on the 20th and the following five or six days, the heat was, if anything, more intensified ; and there was not any breeze even at night time. Such extreme heat even in this Simoomabad, has been unknown for many years. My thermometer for several days steadily stood at 102 at 11 a.m., and went up to 104 to 106 by 3 p.m., continuing so till long after sundown. My glass hangs inside my house, and I have all the doors and windows closed to the west and north, whence the wind blows as out of a furnace, travelling over the burning wastes of Rajputana. There have been four cases of death from heat apoplexy amongst the soldiers in camp ; and several cases, many fatal and others serious, amongst the natives in the city and suburbs. Except this, however, the public health here has been up till now very good, and this is a matter of wonder as well as congratulation. For when it is considered that this is the marrying season amongst the natives—as the dreadful tom-tommings testifies day and night without respite—as well as the time selected from motives of economy, for giving caste feasts and picnics, it is wonderful that some epidemic does not burst forth. Rice and gram mixtures, swimming in ghee, and all sorts of milk preparations, with any amount of sweetmeats, often made of the coarsest sugar, and vegetable messes, in which even the vegetable peel is not spared, are gormandized day after day, and only washed down with copious drafts of the wretched Ahmedabad water, which, amongst the natives, knows no filtering of any sort. Any Western stranger, I am sure, would not survive a couple of these "feeds" if he indulged in the same like the aborigines. It is, indeed, marvellous what the ordinary Hindu stomach can stand without observable detriment !

Since the last three or four days the extreme heat has moderated, and existence is become again tolerable. Winds now blow from the south-west, which bring signs of an early monsoon. In spite, however, of the hot weather those of us who are obliged to be in the station do our work and have our usual pastimes. Lawn-tennis is kept up vigorously, though, I think, in such weather as this, the asphalt court is not pleasant to the sole of the player, or the sight of spectator, unless well soused with water. But play goes on, and the more one tires at it the more enjoyable is the iced peg which (a blessing on our ice-factory) is always readily available. Then there has been an attempt at paper-chasing, and the Sabbath is reserved for pig-sticking for those whose minds are untrammelled with any strict religious prejudices, "mango-gorging" (a novel pastime and treat discovered by a popular Artillery officer) in the mornings, and pleasant dinners now here, now there, in the evenings, help to make our time keep well on its wings even in this place. The District Officers are coming in ; a new Assistant Judge and his lady are an addition to our society ; a Joint-Judge, with an assistant under him, are also expected, as the Panch Mahals and Kaira Court is to be located in this place, so that we make fair to have the monsoon season a very pleasant and gay one.

Few men have better deserved the decoration of C.I.E. more than the president of this Municipality. Starting from a very humble origin, Mr. Runchorlal now stands the most prominent man in Ahmedabad, and perhaps in Guzerat, both in point of wealth as well as civic eminence. As a mill-owner and manager his fame has spread far beyond the limits of Guzerat, whilst for the past twenty years he has taken a most active part in the management of this large Municipality, of which he has long been chairman, and is now president. He gave Rs. 20,000 towards a charitable dispensary for this city, and has lately offered to bestow an equal sum for the establishment of a female medical dispensary to be placed, if possible, under a lady doctor. He owes his present highly honorable position entirely to his great industry, untiring perseverance, and excellent business habits, whilst the suavity of his manners and the most perfect temper he invariably displays, must be acknowledged even by those opponents who have lately ranged themselves against him anent his schemes for the city drainage and water-supply.

TROOP HORSES DURING A CAMPAIGN.

THE following General Order by General Sir Frederick Roberts is dated Simla, June 2 :—

The Commander-in-Chief in India is desirous of drawing the attention of Cavalry and Artillery officers to the vital importance of saving troop horses as much as possible. His Excellency is convinced from long personal experience that this is absolutely necessary during a campaign, and as it is most difficult to carry out a system on service which has not been thoroughly practised in times of peace, Sir Frederick Roberts trusts that all officers of the mounted branches will take this matter seriously to heart, and accustom themselves to regard it as one of the most important of their regimental duties.

As an instance of what horses can do under exceptionally trying circumstances, if their strength is properly husbanded, the following interesting extracts from a memorandum by the late Colonel P. H. S. Barrow, C.B., C.M.G., are instructive.

Describing the conditions under which the Arab ponies, ridden by the 19th Hussars, performed their work during the campaign on the Nile for the Relief of Khartoum, Colonel Barrow remarks:—

* * * * *

"Arab stallion.—Average height, 14 hands ; average age, 8 years to 9 years ; some 15 per cent. over 12 years ; bought by Egyptian Government in Syria and Lower Egypt ; average price, 18*l*.

"Some 50 per cent. had been through the campaign in the Eastern Soudan with the 19th Hussars in February and March 1884, and returned in a very exhausted state, and about 10 per cent. had been at Tel-el-Kebir.

"On the 30th December 40 horses proceeded to Gakdul, 100 miles, and performed the reconnaissance duties of the column. The march to Gakdul was performed in 63 hours, 15 hours' rest there, and the return journey in 63 hours. Six horses returned the 100 miles in 46 hours ; the last 50 miles in 7½ hours.

"During the 141 hours of this march the horses were ridden for 83 hours.

* * * * *

"From the 8th to the 19th of January, the 19th Hussars, strength as below, marched across the desert with General Sir H. Stewart's column—

Officers	8
Men	127
Horses	155

* * * * *

"The 40 horses referred to in previous paragraph returned to Dongola on the 5th, and started again on the 8th, as fit as any horses in the troop.

"The average forage ration for the first 10 days was about 5lbs. to 6lbs. of grain, and 2 gallons of water, the horses performing 31 miles daily, not counting one day's halt.

"When the final advance was made on Matammeh, the horses marched to the Nile without having received a drop of water for 55 hours, and only 1lb. of grain. Some 15 to 20 horses received no water for 70 hours.

* * * * *

"When water was limited to two gallons or less it was given in small quantities, not all at once. Even one point to the horses, or just enough to moisten their mouths, enabled them to come up to time again. On one occasion, late at night, the horses were much exhausted—we were 35 miles from water, and less than one pint left per horse—the horses could not eat. their mouths were so parched. I had a sack of dhourra meal, and with the water made a number of moist balls of meal. These balls revived the horses, and they marched on their 35 miles next morning. I obtained this hint, previous to the campaign, from General V. Baker, who told me that the Turkomans used to carry in skins balls of grease, or oil and meal.

"The horses were saved on every possible occasion, and by every possible device. The men never sat on their horses' backs for a moment longer than necessary. Marches in column were avoided, extended line being used, so that each horse had pure air to breathe ; when picketed, horses always had plenty of room, and their heads to the breeze ; when possible, they were washed two or three times a week, which tended much towards their healthy condition.

"Several horses were severely wounded, but recovered rapidly, although in a very exhausted condition.

"The horses were fed, whenever possible, on the grass of the Bayuda Desert. This grass was very dry. The horses chewed it, but ate very little. During the last few days of the march to Matammeh, there was no opportunity for giving the horses any grass.

"On several occasions, tins of mouldy biscuit, unfit for issue to the men, were obtained from the Commissariat, and the biscuit given to the horses.

"They ate this greedily and worked on it.

* * * * *

"The distance actually marched from point to point, not taking any account of reconnaissances, &c., was over 1,500 miles.

"The weight carried was reduced to the minimum, but averaged about 14 stones. The weather during the last four months of the campaign was trying ; food was often very limited ; and during the march water was often very scarce. Under the above circumstances, I venture to think that the performances of the regiment on the Arab ponies, will compare with the performance of any horsemen on record."

It does not seem desirable to lay down any definite orders on the subject ; but, in addition to the valuable lessons which may be learned from a perusal of the above report, the following points are, in the Commander-in-Chief's opinion, likely to prove useful :—

1st.—Commanding officers should never lose an opportunity of impressing upon their officers and men the necessity of dismounting on every possible occasion ; especially when on detached duties, such as escorts, baggage guards, orderly duty, &c.

2nd.—It may often be found that vedettes can perform their duty quite as efficiently when standing at their horses' heads as when mounted ; on such occasions they must be guided by the proximity of the enemy, the nature of the ground, and the general security of the position.

3rd.—On the line of march, whenever the ground will admit of it, troops should move on a broad front, the files being extended to full or half intervals.

4th.—During a long slow march all ranks should occasionally dismount and lead for a mile or two.

Sir Frederick Roberts feels confident that all officers under his command will appreciate as much as he himself does, the practical hints which that distinguished soldier, the late Colonel Barrow, has left as a memento of his own brilliant achievements, and that they will carry out in an intelligent manner the suggestions His Excellency now offers to them. They will reap their own reward in the increased efficiency of their regiments and battteries, and in the more satisfactory way their horses will be enabled to undergo the fatigues and trials of a lengthened campaign.

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIDE.

AN American paper says that the engagement between President Cleveland and Miss Folsom took place during Miss Folsom's last visit to Washington. "The best portrait of Miss Folsom now in Washington is a large one, which hangs in the President's bed room Miss Folsom was very averse to giving a sitting to the photographers when she was here, and has a great horror of publicity. When she was in Washington last a number of paragraphs were printed about her school life, which she traced to one or two of her school friends. She quarrelled with them for it. It is said that she went away to Europe so as to be out of the range of possible gossip and criticism during the engagement period. Miss Folsom's hair (says a correspondent) is soft and brown, of a shade between light and dark. It is combed well back from her full forehead, and loose wave tendrils fall away from their confinement against the ivory whiteness of her face. She has violet blue eyes, a well-shaped nose and mouth, and a full round chin. The warm paller of her complexion contrasts with the deep red of her full lips, in which all her colour concentrates itself. Her shoulders are broad, and her bust and waist of classic proportions. She has finely moulded hands and feet ; not small, but well suited to her height. With one other pupil at Aurora she shared the palm of being "the beauty of the school," the other being Miss Katherine Willard of Illinois, who was her intimate friend, though not a fellow-senior, and she is now in Germany cultivating her voice. Miss Folsom has been with her there during much of the past winter. Many of the young ladies have flowers pressed in their albums, labelled. "From the White House," these being mementoes given by her from the boxes of flowers weekly sent her by the President from his conservatories here. For her graduation last June he forwarded a particularly lavish supply. On that occasion she wore white satin, and, as one of her school-mates describes her, "looked more like a goddess than a woman." Her student life has been marked by seriousness and deep religious feeling. She is a member of the first Presbyterian Church of Buffalo. She was deeply loved by her teachers, more for her solidity of character and amiability of disposition than for exceptionally brilliant intellectual traits, though her average of scholarship was good."

A MAMMOTH INKPOT.

A TRULY extraordinary American Crœsus has turned up in the person of a Texan, who is the possessor of "the biggest inkstand in the world." The amount of his riches is not stated, and it is not this which distinguishes him from all his wealthy fellow-countrymen, because, as is well-known, the United States are the home of great fortunes. It is the inkstand which is his title to fame, and if he chose to adopt the aristocratic European custom of having a coat of arms he would, no doubt, invent some pictorial arrangement, with a couple of quill-pens in it and an inkpot sable. At the present moment, however, the inkpot is not exactly in existence at all. It is only a very large stone, an enormous monolith, which is "capable of being excavated so as to hold countless gallons of ink." Should the American millionaire receive the slightest encouragement, he will at once begin the work of scooping a hole in this little bit of the Rocky Mountains. Then it will be taken ever to Germany and presented as a free gift to the good citizens of Heidelberg. At least, so it is freely stated in the University town itself, where the advent of the "mammoth inkpot" is looked forward to with considerable interest. The object of the American donor apparently is to extinguish the fame of Heidelberg's "big tun," shows as a great sight, in one of the cellars of the ruined Castle. This enormous wine-cask measures thirty-six feet in length and twenty-four in height, and is capable of holding eight hundred hogsheads, or a matter of more than a quarter of million bottles. In olden days, when the gigantic tun was filled with the white wine of the Odenwald, it was the custom to roof the top over with a platform and dance on it. For the past hundred years and more, however, no wine has ever been stored there. This is the alcoholic monster which has aroused the ire of the Texan, who proposes ruthlessly to extinguish its former glories. He considers that Heidelberg ought to be able to boast of possessing something better than the biggest thing in wine-barrels—though, as a matter of fact, many of the great porter vats of our London brewers far exceed in dimensions the famous Heidelberg tun—so he is ready to present her with the most colossal inkstand ever invented. The ancient University in the "Athens on the Neckar" is about to celebrate its fifth centenary, and this would be a fitting time, the generous American considers, for it to become the owner of a counter-attraction to the gigantic tun. What could possibly be more appropriate to a home of learning than an inkstand, and the biggest in the world ? It would symbolise the superiority of Heidelberg University over all other Universities and the larger carrying capacity of the Heidelberg professors' brains. There many be some little difficulty in removing the huge monolith ; but if Heidelberg is ready to receive the gift the Texan donor is willing to begin boring the hole at once. Heidelberg has, in fact, merely to say the word, and the enormous receptable for ink is entirely at her service.

WOMEN BULL-FIGHTERS IN FRANCE.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphs :—Bullbaiting and fighting is not yet over in France any more than Spain. Despite the outcry that was raised some months ago relative to the disgraceful scenes that occurred in the amphitheatre at Nimes, in the southern province of Gard, during a bullbaiting carnival, the same spectacles have been again witnessed amid the enthusiasm of 10,000 spectators. On Monday the famous amphitheatre, a monumental relic of old Roman times, was full to repletion with a crowd of excited beings who had come to witness the skill and prowess of the Matador Frutos and his compeers. What was more, three toreras were to appear, this being the first time that women have entered the arenas at Nimes. At three o'clock in the afternoon the performances began with a grand procession of Spanish bullfighters, male and female, who wrode proudly into the enclosed space to the sound of military music. Three toreras in fancy costumes, all sparkling with filagree and bangles, headed the procession. Then came the quadrille, composed of five toreadors, headed by the great Frutos himself in gorgeous habiliments. At the sound of a bugle a splendid black bull of crossed Spanish breed bounded snorting into the ring. The women immediately set to work with their banderillas which they flung at the face and body of the careering toro. The tips of the animal's horns were covered with round knobs of wood or leather while the women were plying their darts, so as to prevent accidents, but these protections were afterwards removed in some instances while the men were performing. A second bull, a red one, which was next let loose, made straight one of the toreras, a young woman, professionally designated Senorita Benita del Amo, and knocked her over in a second, but not, however, before she had succeeded in planting two lance-headed pennou between his eyes. The woman was disengaged with surprising deftness by her male companions, and returning to the charge with a courageous persistence worthy of Madame de Valsayre herself. She was loudly applauded by the public for her performance. A fresh bull was introduced, which brought out the finer play of Frutos, whose first proceeding was to clear the bull with a pole as easily as if he were clearing a fence. He then simulated death by lying still on the ground, escaping with marvellous adroitness as the bull came near him with ferocious intent. The torera Benita del Amo then sate on a chair in the middle of the arena, and calmly awaited the onslaught of a fresh animal. In the twinkling of an eye she was caught on the bull's horns and was tossed high into the air, falling stunned to the ground. This was the most deplorable part of the performance, and no more serious accidents occurred. The quadrille of men instantly attracted the bull's attention from his prostrate prey, and the woman was quickly sprinkled with water or vinegar and rose apparently uninjured from the ground. Her light clothes were torn to shreds. Frutos repeated the chair movement, but more adroit than the woman, he nimbly sprang aside before the bull could bear down on him, and just escaped a terrible horn-thrust. Six bulls in all were let loose during the afternoon. The women's performances were great failures, and it is to be hoped that through motives of humanity these shows may be at least confined to men, if they are to be continued at Nimes.

MATRIMONY AMONGST THE JEWS.

In the Birmingham County Court, recently, Harris Davis, of 129, Hatherton Street, Walsall, pawnbroker, sued Carrie Lavenstein of 47, Spring Road, Birmingham, spinster, to recover the following specific articles, or £15 12s., their value :—Half hoop, diamond ring, a silver keyless watch, a 15-carat gold chain, and a fur collar and muff Mr. O'Connor appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dorsett for the defendant.

Mr. O'Connor said the claim was a somewhat singular one. The parties were members of the Jewish community, and the plaintiff had a stepson named Charles Davis, who in January, 1885, was desiours of entering into matrimony, and communicated his intention to the defendant. The Jewis community had a wise rule, which prohibited rash and impetuous young people who were animated with sentimental feelings, from rushing into matrimony until they were in a position to keep themselves and to keep a family, should one, as was possible, arise. (Laughter.) The consent of the parents or guardians of the parties was sought to the engagements that were entered into, Mr. D. Lavenstein, of the Parade, uncle of the defendant and executor of her father's will consented to the match in this case on the young ladies behalf, and the plaintiff who was consulted, on behalf of his stepson. On the 18th January, 1885, an engagement party was held at a friends house, and the young people were formally bethroted, the marriage being fixed to take place twelve months afterwards. On the same evening plaintiff give defendant the articles now claimed. He gave then to her on the condition that she was to wear them during her engagement, and they were to become her own property on her marriage with his stepson. If the marriage did not take place the articles were to be returned. One of the conditions of the betrothal was that the young lady should find £50 towards the marriage purse, and plaintiff was to furnish the home. In September last, which was the period of the Hibrew Black Fast, Miss Lavenstein told the young man that she did not think she could find the £50 mentioned in the agreement, and she supposed the engagement would have to be broken off and that she would have to return the presents. He said she would have to return them to his father. Defendant had since persistently refused to complete her agreement.

Plaintiff gave evidence in support of this statement, but said that the fur cloak was not given to the defendant as a present. It was lent to her in the train, on a journey they made to Portsmouth and had not been returned.

Mr. Dorsett : I suppose if she had find some the £50 it would have been all right ?—(Laughter.) Would you have married her ?

Plaintiff : I was to find some money as well.

Mr. Dorsett : Did you find any ?

Plaintiff : I was prepared to find it.

Mr. Dorsett : Would you have let your son marry this lady without the £50 ?

Plaintiff : No, I would not.

Mr. Dorsett : Did you forbid your son marrying this girl ?

Plaintiff My son has got no money. I did not forbid him.

Mr. Dorsett : Are you willing she should marry her without the £50 now ?

Plaintiff : He can please himself.

The Judge : What age is he

Plaintiff : 23 or 24. If he wishes to marry the young lady he can please himself, but there would be no money coming opposite.

Mr. Dorsett : Have you refused to furnish the house for them ?

Plaintiff : Till I saw the money was placed on the other side. The £50 was to be placed in the bank a month before the marriage, and my mother was to give another £50 to put to it to enable them to start in business if they wished.

Charles Davis the plaintiff's stepson, was then called and gave similar evidence. In cross examination by Mr. Dorsett he said he could not write, but the letter produced had been written for him. It stated that unless the defendant found the £50 the engagement must come to nothing.

The Judge : What are you ?

Davis : I am a tailor.

In further cross examination Davis said that the engagement was put into writing by the Rabbi. A copy of the document was produced, but neither counsel registrar, nor judge could read it, as it in was Hebrew.

Davis said the £50 was mentioned in the agreement, but nothing was said about the presents. His father gave her the presents ; it would have been illegal for him to put the ring on the young lady's finger. He would not say whether he was prepared to marry the young lady now. The time had gone past, and she had not kept her agreement.

Mr. Dorsett said the defence was that the articles were given to the young lady unconditionally.

Defendaut was called, and said that the articles were given to her, not by the plaintiff, but by her betrothed, Charles Davis. The engagement was broken off because she could not find the £50. It would come to her eventually, she told him, but he would not wait.

In cross-examination she said that under the will of her father she had on interest in a freehold house in Summer Lane, which was left to her mother for life. Her mother had recently filed her petition, and the creditors knew of this property. In reply to a question where the articles were now, she said that she had pledged them about two months ago to raise some money.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said the only question was whether the articles were giving conditionally or unconditionally. He thought that it was extremely unlikely that on the day the engagements was entered into anyone would contemplate its being broken or, anything would be said about breaking it off. He, therefore, disbelieved the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses, and gave a verdict for the defendant, with costs.—(Applause.)

EASTER OBSERVANCES.

Mr. R. A. Proctor writes in the *Newcastle Chronicle* :—I have been attending certain Catholic "funtions" in Munich—chiefly, I must admit, for the sake of the music. Certainly, to one who has taken interest in the evidence showing the close connection between much of the ceremonial of Jewish and Christain religious worship and the much older ceremonial of sun worship and planet worship, there is much in the full ceremonies of Catholicity which can bear but one interpretation. Of course, no Catholic, nor, indeed, any other Christain, or any Jew, has any idea of sun-worship as the ceremonial observances of his church are in progress. Nor, probably, had the members of the Christian community in old times any idea of accepting the ideas of sun-worshippers when adapting their ceremonial and the days of their holidays (feasts and fasts) to what the nations among whom they lived retained from sun-worshipping times. But that they did so adopt matters, and found an advantage in so doing, is about as certain as anything not mathematically demonstrated can well be. It is certainly no casual coincidence that Christmas Day is fixed on the day appointed by Julius Cæsar, when fixing the calendar, for the time of the winter solstice, while the day of John the Baptist's birth is assigned to June 24, the corresponding day for the summer solstice. (By which I mean that if the winter solstice falls on December 25, as we might even now arrange for it to do, then the summer solstice will fall on June 24.) Nor is it accidental that March 25th, or Lady day) (the conception of Christ), and September 27th, the day assigned to the conception of John the Baptist —when Sacharias entered the temple on the day of expiation—should be the corresponding days for the spring and fall equinoxes. It was maintained by Theophilus of Cæsarea that Easter Day should always fall on March 25th, no matter what the age of the moon or the day of the week. But steering between Jewish observances and Pagan customs, the ancient Christians, while retaining all the Pagan ways in regard to the solar festival at the time when the sun crossed the equator ascendingly and Easter began, kept also to the peculiar combination of solar, lunar, and planetary (yearly, monthly, and weekly) relations, by which the Jews, following their Babylonian masters, regulated the Passover. Among Romans and Greeks, the early Christians, so soon as they began to be able to have public ceremonial services at all, doubtless adopted a number of Pagan symbols also, and in Catholic countries these symbols are retained to the present day. It has been asserted even that the cross itself is a Pagan symbols used in connection with the two "crossings" of the equator at spring and autumn. But there are more specially and obviously solar symbolisations in Greek and Roman Catholic ceremonial. At the summit of the ornaments displayed above the high altar in Catholic countries one seldom fails to see an image of the sun, glowing brightly in the light of multitudinous candles. Each monogram I.H.S. is surrounded by a solar glory such as in more ancient ceremonials symbolished the sun-god himself. Now, indeed, the Catholic can justly enough say—or could say if he were astronomical—that there is no apter emblem of deity than the sun, and so justify the retention, even until now, of this ancient symbolisation.

SANITARY FURNITURE.

Though so much has been written concerning domestic hygiene, no general principle has yet been promulgated to govern the construction of furniture. Dr. Gustav Jaeger, however, seeks to supply this want. Admitting the soundness of the theory on which he founds his sanitary clothing reform, Dr. Jaeger further urges that dead would, as well as cotton, linen, and other vegetible matter, retains its powers of absorbing noxious animal exhalations. These the living plant digests, but the dead fibre or wood only harbours such poisonous gases for a time and then throws them off again when there is a change of temperature. For instance, if a room is closed for some days, an unpleasant odour will be noticed on re-entering. This is especially apparent in German government offices, where the innumerable shelves and pigeon-holes are made of plain unvarnished wood. Sanitary furniture must there fore be rendered non-absorbent by carefully polishing or painting all the woodwork, both inside and outside ; and the same rule applies to the flooring, wainscoting, ect., of all habitions. A room may be cleaned and purified after infectious diseases ; but very powerful fumes are required to rich the interior of a closed drawer. From a sanitary point of view, the inside, the unseen, the back parts of furniture equally require to be treated with varnish paint, or other substance, to render the wood noonperous. In practical Germany, sanitary furniture has become an article of commerce, and in England also we have recently inspected some such furniture. To carry out the above principles, the wood employed was prepared beforehand and rendered nonporus. This process, when applied to furniture made exclusively of wood, such as wardrobes, chests of drawers, side-boards, ect., involves an extra cost of not more than 5 per cent. Old furniture may also be rendered sanitary for a small outlay, by covering the interior and unseen parts with a substance that will close the pores. The "unpleasant feeling" sometimes noticed by those who use upholstered furniture is due to the odorous exhalations stored in the vegetable fibre, and which vitiates the atmosphere of ill-ventilated rooms. The polished woodenseats of our ancestors are preferable, unless the chairs and couches are stuffed and covered with materials of pure animal fibre, dyed with fast wholesome days ; and this, it is calculated, would necessitate an extra cost of about ten per cent. All textile material not of animal fibre, such as the stout webbing required underneath upholstered seats, is soaked in a solution which forms an impervious coating and prevents absorption. Carpets and curtains made for adulterated with vegetable fibre are obviously incompatible with this definition of sanitary furniture. White window-curtains, we are assured will, if examined closely, emit a sour odour when they have been in use for a little time. A woolen curtain would give rise to no such unpleasantness even when exposed in an inhabited room for a much longer period. This to sum up Dr. Jaeger maintains that all wood-work should be rendered non-porous the walls should be painted or the paper varnished, and the uphostery, bedding, carpets, rugs, and curtains should consist of animal fibre sanitarily dyed.—*Lancet.*

THE INDIANS AT THE EXHIBITION.

A compatriot, writing in the *St. James's Gazette* says :—The other day I paid my first visit to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and, naturally more interested in my own country, I made a special study of the Indian section and the work of the native artisans brought over from India. Entering the Exhibition through the comfortable subway leading from the South Kensington Station, I walked up the long gallery containing the life-size models of the different Indian nationalities ; noticing the pretty shops of the up-country Bania, the Bengali grain and vegetable merchants and the Cabuli fruit-seller, and the quaint miniature bazaar with monkeys perched upon its thatched roofs. In the refreshment-rooms adjoining there are Indian waiters, all dressed in white ; some of them being Bombay "boys," others from their dress and appearance looked more like the punkha-wallas on Peninsular and Oriental boats than regular Indian khansamas. The tall smart Ceylonese waiters, with their hair dressed in feminine style and in their loose white frocks, are flitting about from one table to another, or standing in knots of two or three, looking rather bewildered at the novel scene before them.

In the Indian Court I watched the two Punjabi carpenters hammering away, heedless of the crowd of people looking on at their work. Squatting on small rugs bare-footed, they are making a fancy door-panel. Mark their large protruding head-dresses, about which they are very particular ; the peculiar twist and even the colour of their pugrees indicating the tribe and caste to which they belong. As to their tools, how slender and feeble-looking they are. A thin chisel and a light wooden hammer suffice for them. They sit down composedly with their knees up to their chins, carving and punching. If you watch them you grow irritated ; but come back to them after half an hour, and you see how with these rude tools they have converted a piece of unshaped wood into a delicately carved panel. If you tease the carpenter or talk to him about his languid work and imperfect tools, he will look at you bewildered. He seems to be playing ; but his play never ceases till his piece of work is quite finished. The hand of an Indian workman is as sure as the foot of an Alpine mule. And as to his bad tools, if you give him the best English-made ones you will get very little work out of him. He prefers to work with his own rough tools ; and it must be remembered that it is with such implements that the Taj and other noblest edifices in the world were constructed.

I go to the Benares man, robed in a glittering chapkan with the gorgeous kinkhabs and other rich dress-materials spread before him. He sits grave and dignified and motionless as a statue. On hearing his native speech from me, his swarthy face brightens up with a recognizing smile. We salaam each other, and remain for a little time in conversation. He is the master, his workmen plying their trade in the next compartment. He is mightly pleased with the Queen, who went into his shop and made inquiries about his goods. He cannot express in words how much honoured and delighted he is by the condescension of the Maharani Kaisar-I-Hind, whose gracious affability is keenly felt by all the Indian artisans. I thread my way through the masses of curious people who besiege this Indian Court, to another workshop, attracted by what seemed from a distance the dolorous singing of its inmates. There a man and his two boys are weaving a woollen drugget, without taking any notice of the crowd of men and women clustered around them. They are not singing : it is the man giving directions in a sing-song manner to the little boys as to what particular wool to take up and how to work it into the ground. It is very pleasant to look at their work. It reminds one of the bazaars of India ; in fact, the whole Indian Court gives a living representation of the daily working life of Indian artisans.

After watching for some time the stone-cutters and other artificers at work, I passed on to the "father" of the party—an old man 102 years of age, aclay-modeller by trade. He does not look about at all, very busy in clipping away fine bits of clay, getting it ready for his son in the next shop, who with another man is modelling beautiful figures out of it. I could not make the venerable man talk ; he is evidently very proud of having the honour of being specially introduced to the Queen. It is wonderful to see that hoary-headed doubled-up man working so steadily at his clay. His son is very chatty and agreeable. He likes the weather, and is very comfortable. His assistant is nimbly working away at the figure of a Gosain. You are disgusted with his clumsy method of handling the clay and water ; but wait five minutes and see how deftly he transforms the piece of clay into an exact model, features and posture being true to the life. On the table before him are models of a Jogee, a Brahmin, a Bania, and others ; all of them being exact copies of their originals. When they are baked and painted they will be beautiful specimens of native art.

It is a pity that they have not brought a few shawl-makers from Cashmere. Another thing I miss very much in the exhibition : it is an Indian concert. If only a few musicians from Lucknow and Delhi were brought to display their skill on Hindoo musical instruments, of which there is a good collection here, they would prove a great attraction. The sweetmeat-man has not begun operations yet. He has brought with him from Agra any amount of ghee and other materials, and every cooking uteusil he is accustomed to ; he will in a few days delight his English patrons with his pers, mithai, and other marvels of confectionery.

Lastly, I went up to a jolly-looking fellow, with whom I had a long talk about himself and his comrades. They feel very comfortable, and are quite pleased with the arrangements for their comfort. The weather suits them delightfully well; they are only anxious to know whether it will turn colder. Unwilling to disturb their enjoyment of this glorious weather with hints about the fickleness of English "air and water," I comforted my good man by holding out prospects of still brighter and warmer days. He is a very intelligent fellow, and understands a few words of English. He says that most of the visitors do not see their work, but only look at them and their movements. He also quietly told me that he did not quite like the very audible remarks of some visitors, who seem to look upon them as animals. Coming fresh from India he is evidantly shocked at the *outre* dress and the giggling manners of some of the lady visitors. These Indian workmen are all intelligent, and, though unlearned in books, are polished in talk and manners in their own way. When they go back home their impressions of England and the English people, however superficial, will be eagerly listened to by their countrymen, and these reports (varied and distorted perhaps) will circulate through all the bazaars of India. So it is greatly desirable that visitors should behave kindly and nicely to them, and abstain from making remarks that may hurt them.

ASBESTOS DISCOVERIES IN SIBERIA.

Advices from Moscow state that the Russian Technical Society has received from the Ural region some fine specimens of asbestos recently discovered in the province of Ekaterinburg, together with a scientific report stating that investigations carefully conducted have revealed the existence of unusally large deposits of that mineral. It is only a year ago that a similar discovery was made in the Krivoy Rog district of South Russia, but in that case the mineral was of a somewhat inferior character, whereas that from Ekateridburg is pronounced to be equal to be the finest in the market. The Siberians are well aware of the importance of their discovery, and are already looking forward to the visit of foreign manufacturers of asbestos materials, particularly from this country, where the industry is rapidly on the increase. The deposits lie close to the Ekaterinburg Railway, and the facilities of transport afforded by the line, and Volga River system, will enable a ready export rrade to be opened up. A suggestion has already been thrown out that Russia should attempt the manufacture of asbestos materials herself, and it is said that if this were done encouragement would be given to further investigation, and other discoveries would be made. Siberia is known to posses in abundance almost every conceivable, mineral, and her resource have only failed to attract the attention of Europe because the communications with the country were so difficult. Now, however, that steam communication exists from Western Europe to 2,000 miles east of the Urals, there is every probability that European capitalists will be attracted to the country, and we should not be surprised if the asbestos discovery should invite the enterprise of German manufacturers, who are now overrunning Russia.—*Engineering.*

A WAG IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The *Daily Telegraph* writes :—A wag has long been wanted in the House of Commons ; and the much-valued desideratum seems at length to have been attained in the person of Mr. Quilter. It must be owned that only a very small portion of the motley mantle of the immortal Colonel Sibthorp has descended on the shoulders of the honourable Member for South Suffolk, and that he lacks the farcical facetiousness of the late Mr. Bernal Osborne, the dry humour of Mr. Smollett, and the universal jocosity of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, to say nothing of the merry vein of Major O'Gorman. Still there is a good deal of fun in Mr. Quilter ; and he was amusingly comic in the debate on the second reading of the Adulteration of Beer Bill. Most people are aware of the leading facts connected with the beverage which the labouring and agricultural classes consume in such excessive quantities. The ale and porter brewed in the Metropolis are generally of excellent quality, for the reason that the brewers are, as a rule, members of very large firms, that the firms which they represent have long since gained an almost historical celebrity, and that they consequently pride themselves on maintaining their respective "taps" at their traditional standards of superiority. A large proportion of the London licensed victuallers are practically as much in the hands of the big brewers as a large proportion of the squatters in Australia are in the hands of the big banks. The publican who is not the lessee of a "free" house is compelled to buy every pint of the malt liquor consumed on his premises from the big brewer who has advanced him money to help start him in business, and who holds his lease as a security ; and it is clearly in the interest of the brewer to supply the Boniface with the very best of the products of his vats and mashtuns. Indeed, it is equally in the interests of both brewer and publican that the beer which the one manufactures and the other sells should be good ; for the poorer classes in London are not nearly such simpletons as some wiseacres suppose them to be, and it is surprising to find how rapidly it becomes known among the working men of a populous district that first rate beer or gin is sold at a particular public-house, and how swiftly the custom at that tavern will decline if it be noised abroad that the Old Tom at the Grapes has come to be little better than "frightened water," or that the "old and bitter" at the Coach and Horses has fallen off in strength and flavour. It may fairly be said that in nine-tenths of the public houses of London, beer is not subjected to adulterations of any kind. It is in the provinces, and chiefly at the village beershops, that falsified or, at least, inferior beer is most habitually vended, to the pecuniary loss and physical detriment of the labouring man.

There would not, at the first blush, seem to be anything excruciatingly comic in these plain matters of fact ; but Mr. Quilter is a wag, and he found in the topic of beer and beershops material for a considerable amount of drollery. He began by telling an amused House that labourers' wages down in his own part of the country—Suffolk—did not exceed nine or ten shillings a week ; and, as they were consequently "unable to procure beef, milk, and other nutritious substances, they had to take beer, which they did for breakfast, for dinner, for tea, and for supper." This extraordinary statement naturally provoked a good deal of laughter ; whereupon Mr. Quilter waggishly told his hilarious hearers that it was all very well for them to laugh, for they could order their Allsopp or their Bass, "or, what appeared to be the favourite drink on the Treasury Beuch, their Whitbread's Entire ; but the poor people for whom he pleaded had to go to the Thatchers' Arms or the Spotted Dog, where a iquor was usually retailed, of which he did not think any Member of that House would like to take a glass ; or, if he did so, and survived the process, he would certainly not take another." Peal after peal of laughter greeted these jovial remarks ; and in degree Mr. Quilter's pungently humorous utterances will be fully appreciated by the public at large. The joke about Whitbread's Entire was perhaps a trifle too recondite to be understood by the groundlings ; but the facetious way of putting the possibly fatal consequences of a Member of Parliament drinking half a pint of "fourpenny" at the bar of the Thatchers' Arms or the Spotted Dog has rarely been equalled since an honourable gentleman, from the sister isle electrified the House by his description of the effect of swallowing a dram of a peculiarly noxious kind of whiskey known as the "silent" or cocked hat spirit. It was, observed the honourable gentleman, as though a torchlight procession had gone down one's throat. To the thinking, however, of not a few, the cream of Mr. Quilter's bons mots was the wonderful picture which he drew of the Suffolk labourer, with nine or ten shillings a week wages, who, being unable to procure "beef, milk, and other nutritious substances," lived entirely on malt liquor, and drank beer, for breakfast, for dinner, for tea, and for supper. Yet surely there must be a halfpenny-worth of bread now and then to this intolerable deal of "heavy wet." And it may deferentially be asked, do the labourer's wife and children also and exclusively support existence on potations of fourpenny ale swilled four times per diem ? In any case, Mr. Quilter has thrown an entirely new light on the domestic life of the English husbandman. It has long been notorious that his wages are miserably scanty ; but until now it was generally understood that Hodge, his wife, and his children had enough, of a kind, to eat. Bread, it was assumed, formed the staple of their food, and after bread, potatoes. If the labourer had a bit of a garden attached to his cottage, he might grow a few vegetables therein. There was usually enough milk for the children, who sometimes, in addition, got some porridge. Occasionally the labourer's wife was able to regale herself with a cup of tea. More rarely the hind got a bit of fat bacon at his dinner or at supper ; at intervals a rabbit, legitimately or illicitly obtained, might grace the rustic board ; but eggs he never touched, poultry was not for the likes of him ; nor from year's end to year's end did he taste butcher's meat. That was the popular idea of the dietary of the farm-labourer Mr. Quilter has bidden us to put all this nonsense out of our heads. The Suffolk labourer, it would seem, is constrained wholly to abstain from solid food, and beer nothing but beer is to him literally meat and drink.

REMARKABLE STRIKE.

A strike of school-boys is the later development of the many strikes which are heard of in various directions. New York is the scene of the new agitation. Whether the boys feel that they are growing too clever and do not need so much schooling, or whether it is a combination of mischief and laziness which has induced the strike, is a point left for the discussion of those who know boy nature ; but the fact remains that the school-boys of Greenpoint and Troy have plugged up the key-holes of the class-rooms with mud, thrown stones at the functionaries who are known as janitors, defied at least one police-sergeant, and struck for shorter hours. The boys chances of success were remote. Their parents supported the schoolmasters in what the boys regard as their iniquitous and preposterous idea that four hours' schooling a day is not enough. Meetings were held and speeches by the malcontents. Boys who run away from school generally wish to become pirates, and there would, in all probability, have been many recruits to the black flag but for the meanness of one of the masters, Mr. Moore, who laid violent hands on a rebel, at the urgent request of the rebel's mother and "gave the boy what he calls a real old fashioned thrashing." This little affair took place in the street, near the school, and the effect it had was remarkable. It practically ended the strike, though the insurrection had been had been the deliberate movement of some hundred of boys.

THE PENALTY OF A JUDICIAL ERROR.

A strange story comes to us from Georgia through a daily newspaper. A lawyer who had lost his cause was so impressed by the supernatural ignorance and stupidity (as he construed it) of the presiding judge, that he made the appropriate affidavit and sought to procure an inquisition of lunacy upon that magistrate. The application was refused, however, and the judge, it is said, will return the compliment by issuing an attachment for contempt. There can be no doubt that the lawer exceeded the privileges of his office. It is fully conceded that a defeated litigant has an undoubted right to "go down to the tavern and swear at the court," and the same privilege may be accorded to his zealous and disappointed counsel, but if the oaths are not simply profane, but judicial, and their object is not merely to free the mind and soothe the temper of the swearer, but to consign to the "fool-house" a magnate of the law, the affiant has manifestly passed beyond the line of toleration. It this sort of thing is permitted and the lunatic asylum is to be accepted as the penalty of judicial error, it will be found as hard to man the bench as it was in the days of martyrdom for the early Christians to fill the office of bishop, the prelate being a shining mark for the persecutors, and the *nolo episcopari* being the common formula used by the timid clergy in declining the perilous honour.—*Central Law Journal.*

SEARCHING FOR THE LOST TEN TRIBES.

A meeting was held in Sheffield recently of the creditors of John Unwin, described as a cutlery manager, at which it was stated that the liabilities amounted to £7,000, and the assets had realized £41 6s. 3d. The debtor was associated with a movement for identifying the British people with the lost ten tribes of Israel, and for some time edited a newspaper advocating the cause. A theory was set up that certain record which would indubitably establish the identity contended for, were buried in the Hill of Tara, in Ireland, and a large sum was subscribed by the supporters, of the movement, known as the Tara Fund, for the purpose of making explorations, the debtor being the treasurer of the fund. The explorations have never yet been made, and on the petition in bankruptcy being filed, it appeared that the debtor's property was fully mortgaged, and his furniture was subject to a bill of sale. The trustee had only been able to realise £41 for the whole of the available assets, in addition to which the debtor held shares of the nominal value of £2,000 in a patent pulversing company, for which no offer could be obtained. The proceedings have been pending three years, under the old Bankruptcy Act, and the creditors having voted the whole of the realised assets to the trustee, as his remuneration, resolved by a majority to assent to the debtor's discharge.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 4.

Walter, Lt., Bo., 19th B. Infy., on leave, from Deesa.

June 6.

Morse, Lt.-Col., Bo., 8th Regt. B. N. I., on leave, from England.

Atkinson, Lt., Bo. 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

Ducat, Lt., Bo., Poona Horse, on duty, from Poona.

Jackson, Lt., Bl. R. H. Artillery, on leave, from Meerut.

Elliston, Major, Bl. Asst. Comsy.-Genl., on duty, from Rawal Pindi.

June 7.

Talbot, Lt., Bo., attached 3rd Bo. L. Infy., on duty.

Randolph, Lt., Bo. 2nd Lanc. Fusl., on duty.

Carter, Lt., Bo. Transport Dept., on duty.

DEPARTURES.—June 7.

Atkinson, Lt., Bo., 1st Bo. Lancers, on duty, to Poona.

Ducat, Lt., Bo. Poona Horse, on duty, to Poona.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 2.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following postings :—

Brigdr Genl T E Gordon, c b, c s i, a d c., to the Allahabad Divn, temporarily.

Brigdr Genl I. F. B. Norman, c b, to the Sialkot Brigade, temporarily.

Brigdr Genl Sir H H Gough, k c b, v c, is transferred temporarily from the command of the Sialkot Brigade to that of the Rohilcund Dist. Dated 13th May 1886.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Battn East Surrey Regt.—Lieut E G Bayliss, who has passed by the Higher Standard in Hindustani to be Interpreter, vice Lieut A H Thomas. Dated 3rd May 1886.

5th Bengal Cavy.—Lieut E B Lang, r a, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Crops, to be offig Squadn Officer on probation. Dated 14th May 1886.

11th Bengal Lancers—Capt F H R Drummond, Squadn Officer, to be squadn Comdr, sub pro tem, vice Beatson, seconded for appointment on the personal Staff of H E the C-in-C, Madras Army.

Lieut R A Carruthers, superny on the establishment 13th Bengal Lancers, to be Squadn Officer on probation, vice Drummond.

Major A K Macpherson, Depy Judge Advocate, is posted temporarily to the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Circle.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Depy Surgn Genl T N Boysted (Medical Staff) promoted, is directed to return to England.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff :—Surg F. J. Lambkin and Surg F. Adams, m. b.

With the sanction of Gov the following orders are confirmed :—

Rawal Pindi Div order No. 2750, dated the 24th April 1886, appointing Major E Wardroper, 2nd Batn Royal Sussex Regt, to officiate as Depy Judge Advocate Rawal Pindi and Peshawar Circle, with effect from 12th March 1886, vice Prendergast, on leave.

Presidency Dist order, No 160 dated the 26th April 1886, appointing Major R Bleazby 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate Presidency and Eastern Frontier Circle, in addition to his other duties.

The leave to England on private affairs granted to Major J O Gage, 1st Batn Border Regt is extended to the 30th November 1886.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Army Pay Dept,—(1st Batn Royal Irish Fusiliers) Capt (Pay-master) V R Rae, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

11th Bengal Infy —Lieut W J Newell, for six months, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Major A B Seame, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R A Capt A C Ballward, No 7 (Heavy) Baty 1st Brigade; Southern Divn, to Persia,on private affairs from the 15th June to the 15th Oct 1886.

Welsh Regt.—Lieut E J E Swayne (Wing Officer on probation, 16th Bengal Infantry) to Calcutta, on medical certificate, from the 5th May to the 5th Aug 1886.

South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut F H B Commeline (Squadn Officer on probation 2nd Bengal Cavy), to Bombay, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

3rd Bengal Cavy.—Lieut H R W Lumsden (S C), Kashmir, on private affairs, from 14th June to 15th Oct 1886.

General List Infy—Major J M Tulloch, in India, on private affairs, from 20th March to 1st Oct 1886, under the Furlough Rules of 1886.

12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regt—Lieut J C B Craster (S C), to Simla and Mussoorie, on private affairs, from 15th May to 31st Aug 1886, under the Furlough Rules of 1886.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut Col F W Macmullen, to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from 15th June to 15th Oct 1886, under the Furlough Rules of 1886.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 4 1886.)

Surgn.Major W G, King, m b, Dist Surgn, Kurnool, privilege leave for one month and nine days.

Mr G F T Power, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr Kelsall on leave, or until further orders.

Mr W G, Underwood, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, Nellore, during the absence of Mr Campbell on leave, or until further orders to have effect from the 23rd inst.

Mr C H Mounsey, to be Head Assist to the Collr and Magte of the dist Anantapur, vice Mr. Power but to continue to act as Sub-Collr and joint Magte Cuddapah.

Mr H E Stocks, of the Covenanted Civil Service has been permitted by the Rt H the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Major H B Winter 2nd Battn, Rl Fusliers Comdt of Poonamalee to be Cant Magte at that station.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major H B Winter, a Magte of the First Class and Cant Magte of Poonamallee, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Fort St. George.

The Rev C Smith to act as Chaplain of St John's, Secunderabad, during the absence of the Rev F C Gittens on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Rev A Bird to act as Chaplain of Trichinopoly during the absence of the Rev F Penny on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The following reversion is ordered :—Mr J H Stephens E Engr (Offg fourth grade to be Assist Engr (honorary rank) second grade) from 3rd May 1886.

The following transfer is ordered, Mr S B Murray Assist Engr second grade, from the IV Circle) Nilgiri Divn to the I Circle Godavari Eastern Divn to join at the public expense.

Furlough on medical certificate for four months, from 1st April 1886 is granted to Mr. B H Young Ex Engr fourt grade temporary rank.

Mr H F Staunton m b Assistant to the District Surgeon of Vizagaptam is granted nine days' privilege leave in extension of the two months, granted him in the Fort St George Gazette of 3rd Feb 1886.

Military Department.

Lieut-Col E M, Stevenson, S C to be in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Rajahmundry, vice Col C L Raikes, who vacates.

The undermentioned Officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Col G, Rowlandson S C Assist Adjt-Genl, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force (p a), for one year and forty-eight days.

The undermentioned Officer has returned from furlough out of India:—Capt A B, Shute R A Comdt No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, arrived at Bombay on the 19th May 1886.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the R Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut F B, Deane, S C 91 days, (p a).

The following general Order by the Government of India, dated 21st May 1886, is republished:—

Divisional Staff-Brigde Genl P A Carnegy Madras S C to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force temporarily, vice Major-Genl W A Gib, c b, on furlough. Dated 6th May 1886.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Capt Joseph Verrill, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Colaba, 1,070 tons, Capt R H Coope, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Teutonia, 1,550 tons, Capt George Wilson, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo.

The s.s. Nedjed, 1,787 tons, Capt. J. H. Robson, arrived in harbour on the 6th June from Liverpool (7th May), with a cargo of 2,918 tons coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

The steamer Bedouin, 1,276 tons, Capt W J Goldsworthy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (8th May), with a cargo of 2,057 tons coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kelwa, 993 tons, Capt. G. A. Mackerness, arrived in harbour on the 5th June from Calcutta (May 19th), with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

The steamer Duke of Buckingham, 2,020 tons, Capt T C Burnside, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo and with Mr. T Hughes as a passenger.

The s.s. Paris, 2,662 tons, Capt. S. Dechaille, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (2nd June) in ballast and with Mr. T. Eyshaw as a passenger. She is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch & Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Capt. J. B. Macfadyen, arrived in harbour on the 6th June from Karachee (3rd June), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. Currie, Mr. Dadina and friend, and 79 deck.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, 1,926 tons, Capt. W. McAllester, arrived in harbour on the 6th June from Liverpool (8th May), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Morse, Mrs. Littledale and 3 children, Miss Fuller, Miss Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Bains and infant, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Tweedale, and Mr. Wilkinson.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

7th June.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rydal Hall.	1336	D. Campbell....	Ed. Bates & Co.
" Kerbella ..	1453	A. E. Stealeing.,	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Clan Macdonald....	1716	W. J. Rule......	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Cy. of Salop.	1384	L. Rice	Captain.
" Cathay	2983	J. P. Hassal	P. & O. Co.
" Teutonia....	1550	G. Wilson	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Fannie.....	1131	H. H. Neilson ..	Captain.
" Uppingham.	1430	E. Newcomb....	Wallace & Co.
" Mascotte ...	2113	G. Haig	Beyts and Craig.
" Amphitrite.	2486	B. Geleich	A. H. Llod s S. N. & Co.
" Harrogate..	1381	J. Fowler	McCulloch & Co.
" Zambesi	1534	F. Cole..........	P. & O. Co.
" Claymore ..	1657	W. A. Gulland .	Captain.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
5	Kilwa (s)..........	Mackerness.	Calcutta, May 19.
6	Clan Macgregor (s	McAllester..	Liverpool, May 8.
	Euphrates (s)	Macfadyen .	Karachee, June 3.
	Nedjed (s)	Robson	Liverpool, M y 7.
7	Paris (s)	Dechaille ...	Colombo, June 2.
	Bedouin (s)	Goldsworthy	Cardiff, May 8.
	Surat (s)	Murray	London.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
7	Rydal Hall (s)	Verrill.......	Antwerp.
	Colaba (s)	Coope	Coast and Calcutta.
	Duke of Buckingham (s)........	Burnside ..	Trieste and Venice.
	Teutonia (s)	Wilson.......	Trieste and Venice.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Ship County of Inverness, for Calcutta.
Steamer Paris, fer Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 7.

From Glasgow.

Belgravia s—50 hogsheads ale, G Jennings and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—110 cases whisky, J M Heyn ; 2 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co ; 70 cases whisky, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 103 casks beer, Brandenburg and Co.

From London.

Cairo s—50 drums linseed oil, D Sullimanjee.

Cathay s—100 cases gin, D Dajeebhoy ; 160 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Altmore s—13 cases glassware, F Fischer and Co ; 17 cases color, G Mooljee ; 5 cases confectionery, A Tyebkhan.

Teheran s—3 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

Rosetta s—5 cases aniline dye, A. Abdool Currim ; 5, cases stationery, A. Allibhoy.

Ravenna s—48 cases whisky, the National Bank of India.

Malwa s—9 cases color and 300 kegs paint, T. Furzoolabhoy.

Rydal Hall s—25 cases wine, C. Fleming and Co.

Kerbella s—11 packages papers, Byramjee Shapurjee ; 1,053 kegs paint, V. Soares ; 30 drums turpentine, and 248 kegs paint, A. Sumsoodin ; 65 cases wines and spirit, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Trieste.

Medusa s—12 cases glassware, A. Blascheck and Co ; 8 cases eau-de-cologne, Volkart Bros ; 15 cases claret, 11 cases liqueurs, and 61 cases beer. Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 7.

For Liverpool.

Paris s—428 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 25 bales cotton, K Vurdhman and Co; 53 bales wool, N Khuttow.

For London.

Hankow s—18,032 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Cathay s—132 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 36 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Essex s—8 bales skins, Wayabhoy Canjee and Co; 12 bales skins, Esmall Gangjee and Co; 14 bales skins, S Rumjanally ; 4 bales hides, Ameer Jooma ; 450 cwts buffalo horns, 36 cwts goat hair and 5 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, R Caderbhoy ; 500 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 1,010 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 305 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 63 cwts turmeric, S Rochuldass; 225 cwts gum, J Lalljee; 215 cwts turmeric, N Muthradass ; 12 bales hides, B Esmall; 165 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 400 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Kerbella s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hull.

Mascotte s—7,995 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.

For Trieste.

Duke of Buckingham s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

County of Salop s—110 balles cotton, Wallace and Co; 240 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Tentonia s—110 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 10 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co.

For Havre.

Cassins s—1,600 bales cotton, G Lockart and Co.

For Genoa.

Dragoman s—200 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 7,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon & Co ; 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet & Co.

For Venice.

County of Salop s—110 bales cotton, D Sassoon & Co.

Duke of Buckingham s—186 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell & Co.

For Dunkirk.

Claymore s—2,000 cwts wheat, Punnett & Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir & Co ; 4,500 cwts rapeesed, D B Khan & Co ; 1,599 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon & Co.

Clan Macdonald s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co ; 2,554 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon & Co ; 199 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Dallam Tower s—12,900 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

Harrogate s—3,750 cwts rapeseed and 207 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts wheat., Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.

Snowdon s—2,955 cwts rapeseed and 12,201 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

For Messina.

Dragoman s—18,001 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

For Naples.

Dragoman s—16,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

For Alexandria.

Lombardy s—1 box silver coin (Rs. 2,700), D. Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Agra s—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna ; 70 bales cotton, B. Hurdsiall.

For Suez.

Kerbella s—180 cwts coffee, 17 cwts. black pepper, and 3 cwts. cubebs, Hajee E. H. Allana.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.

1884	Cathay (s), Hassall—Mails, June
1636	Essex (s), Longley.
2332	Hankow (s), Mackenzie.
1452	Kerbella (s), Stebbing.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2662	Paris (s).
1657	P. J. Carvill, Macfee—(Ship).

FOR ANTWERP.

1518	Ehrenfels (s), Fischer.

FOR HAVRE.

1284	Cumeria, Hilton—(Ship).

FOR HULL.

2006	Castleford (s), Sibthorpe.
2283	Knight Errant (s), McGill.
2113	Mascotte (s), Haig.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1716	Clan Macdonald (s), Rule.
1658	Claymore (s), Gulland
1499	Dallam Tower, Howie—(Ship).
1381	Harrogate (s), Fowler.
1065	Snowdon, Lewis—(Ship).

FOR U. K. or CONTINENT.

1791	Cassius (s), Rix.
1749	Celtic Chief, Tupman—(Ship).

FOR AMSTERDAM.

2028	Crown of Denmark, Hall—(Ship).

FOR TRIESTE and VENICE.

2486	Amphitrite (s), Gelcich—(Repairing).
1384	County of Salop (s), Rice.

FOR GENOA, MESSINA, &c.

1839	Dragoman (s), Rose.

FOR PORT SAID.

1132	Fannie (s), Nelson.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1350	Simoom (s), Polo.

FOR MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

1494	Athens (s), Robertson.
1277	Bedouin (s).
1431	Uppingham (s), Newcomb.

FOR MAURITIUS.

838	Taef (s), Schumacher.

FOR ADEN and JEDDAH.

1310	Bangalore (s), Baldwin.

FOR SIAM.

—	Diamond City, Spencer.

FOR CHINA.

1677	Surat (s)—P. & O.
1608	Venetia (s), Clement—P. and O.
1540	Zambesi (s), Cole.

FOR KARACHI.

1927	Clan Macgregor (s).

FOR CALCUTTA.

1636	County of Caithness, Johns.
1640	County of Dumfries, Stroak.
1636	County of Inverness, Mackenzie.
1611	County of Kinross, Perry.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

936	Mecca (s), Magenis.
1421	Nyanza (s), Schwendler.

FOR FALSE POINT.

491	Glen Caladh, Lamont.

UNFIXED.

Steamer

1737	Nedjed (s), Robson.

Ship.

1706	Fairholme, Buck.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

—	H. M. S. Osphrey, Gissing.
—	H. M. S. Sphinx, Morrison.
—	I. M. Czarwitch, Finny.
—	I. M. S. Canning, Creagh.
—	I. M. S. Clive, Powell.
—	Investigator, Carpenter.
—	May Frere (s), Peck.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

823	Granville, Robinson—New York, Feb. 2—Via Karachi.
1405	Sierra Colonna, Recter—Liverpool, March 11.
1735	Paul Revere, Mullin—New York, March 24.
1430	Sierra Madrona, Scott—Liverpool, April 12.
—	Stephen D. Horton—New York, April 14.
999	County of Lancaster, Young—Liverpool, May 1.
1861	County of Selkirk, Steward—Cardiff.
1491	King Cenric, Edward—Liverpool.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1711	Khersonese, Finch—Rangoon.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

1477	Sir Garnet Wolesley—New York—Left Suez Canal May 18—Via Aden and Karachi.
1408	Suez—Midsbro—Left Suez Canal May 27—Via Karachi.
3023	R. Rubattino—Genoa—Left Suez Canal May 29—To Genoa, June 20.
1775	Sorento—Hull—Left Suez Canal May 30.
1478	County of York—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal May 30.
2148	Lalpoora—Aden—Left Suez Canal May 31—Via Karachi.
1892	Algoma—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal May 31.
1349	Clan Alpine—Newport—Left Suez Canal May 31—Via Colombo.
1491	Khaliff—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 2.
1792	Avocet—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 2.
1414	Kingdom—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 2.
2315	Arabia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal June 3.
1474	Bormida—Genoa—Left Suez Canal June 3—To China, June 17.
1574	Stella—Midsbro—Left Suez Canal June 3.
2021	Vorwaerts—China—Left Suez Canal June 6—A. H. L. Co. to Trieste, June 16.
1974	Paveril—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 6.
1277	Thalia—Midsbro—Left Suez Canal June 6.
1597	Assam—London—Left Suez Canal June 7—P. & O. Mail Steamer to Venice, July 6.
2014	Niagara—Karachi.
1355	Clan Gordon—Newport—Via Natal.
2125	Pekin—Colombo—P. & O. Mail Steamer to London, June 15.
1655	Olympus—Perim.
1571	Chelydra—Jeddah.

EXPECTED.

1230	Joseph Arbib—Cardiff, April 9—Via Algoa Bay.
1118	Deer Hill—Cardiff, April 11.
2060	Abana—Cardiff, April 22—Via Perim.
1585	Clan Cameron—Clyde, May 23.
2131	Peshawur—London, May 26—P. & O. Mail Steamer to China, June 25.
2089	City of Manchester—Cardiff, May 26.
2353	Eden Hall—Liverpool, May 29.
1514	Akbar—Shields, May 30.
2690	Werneth Hall—Liverpool, May 31.
2207	Roumania—Liverpool, June 2.
2092	City of Edinburgh—Liverpool, June 6.
1483	Cymro—Cardiff.
1562	Siam—London—P. & O.
2164	Mirzapore—London—P. & O.
2788	Valetta—Australia—P. & O.
2649	Tasmania—Australia—P. & O.
1700	Bokhara—London—P. & O.
2748	Massilia—Melbourne—P. & O. Mail Steamer to London, June 29.
2214	California—Liverpool.
1913	Clan Buchanan—Maryport.
2066	Atrato—London, &c.—And Karachi.
1814	Orion—China—A. H. L. Co. to Trieste, July 16
2367	Singapore—China—Rubattino Co. to Genoa, July 10.
1196	Titania—China—A. H. L. Co. to Trieste, July 3.
1812	Archimede—Genoa—To Genoa, August 1.
1289	Regent—Cardiff.
1717	City of Carthage—Liverpool.
2148	Lawada—London—Via Karachi.
1480	Kangra—London—Via Karachi.
1578	Henzada—London—Via Karachi.
1743	Tiverton—Moulmein.
1362	Rosshire—Mauritius.
1353	Elginshire—Mauritius.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION

Since the Departure of last Mail.

IMPORTS.			BULLION.	EXPORTS.		
Total for the week.	Previously imported since 1st Jan. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 5th June, 1886.		Total for the week.	Previously exported since 1st Jan. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 5th June, 1886.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
135492	3702519	3838011	Gold Coins...	..	694361	694361
..	..	..	Gold Leaves.	..	..	..
400	9841943	9842343	Gold Bars ...	246000	1086738	1332738
104953	9343374	9448327	Silver Coins.	169500	12727057	12896557
1133500	31773583	32907083	Silver Bars...	..	497106	497106
..	247900	247900	Silver Dollars	..	..	..
1374345	54909319	56283664	Grand Total.	415500	14985273	15400763

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon road, London.

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IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to droop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.

Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double ones the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.

All the undermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.

NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

	Gold. Rs. Rs.	Silver. Rs. Rs.
KNOTTED FETTER AND OVAL.		
Gentn.'s Albert	110 to 220	12 to 18
* Lady's „	75 to 120	......
OPEN CURB.		
Gentn.'s Albert	90 to 230	10 to 20
FETTER AND 3 OVALS.		
Gentn.'s Albert	95 to 185	8 to 16
CLOSE CURB.		
Gentn.'s Albert	100 to 200	10 to 18
* Lady's „	50 to 110	8 to 12
TWISTED CABLE.		
Gentn.'s Albert	120 to 180	14 to 20
PRINCE OF WALES.		
Gentn.'s Albert	100 to 190	10 to 16
* Lady's „	90 to 170	8 to 12
EGYPTIAN.		
Gentn.'s Albert	80 to 150	8 to 12
BRAZILIAN.		
* Lady's Albert	95 to 200	......
„ Victoria	125 to 500	12 to 18
„ Guard	150 to 300	......
SCALE.		
* Lady's Albert	80 to 150	......
„ Victoria	120 to 200	12 to 18
„ Guard	160 to 300	......
WOVE.		
* Lady's Albert	70 to 130	9 to 18
„ Victoria	100 to 180	......
„ Guard	150 to 280	......
FETTER.		
Gentn.'s Albert	75 to 200	10 to 18
CABLE.		
Gentn.'s Albert	80 to 175	16 to 24
FLAT RINGS.		
Gentn.'s Albert	60 to 140	8 to 13
* Lady's „	60 to 90	8 to 12
„ Victoria	85 to 100	......
OPEN CURB.		
* Lady's Albert	70 to 130	8 to 16
„ Victoria	100 to 180	......
LAPPED BELCHER.		
Gentn.'s Albert	60 to 100	......
*Lady's „	90 to 60	8
ARTHUR.		
Gentn.'s Albert	75 to 150	......
*Lady's „	50 to 100	......
„ Victoria	70 to 125	......
„ Guard	175 to 900	......

* Ladies' Alberts, now generally worn with the watch, are usually somewhat slighter and more decorative than gentlemen's, and the drop piece, finished off with a pendant tassel, but otherwise there is no difference either in length or disposal.

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travelle is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill asnitaria, &c., are also given.

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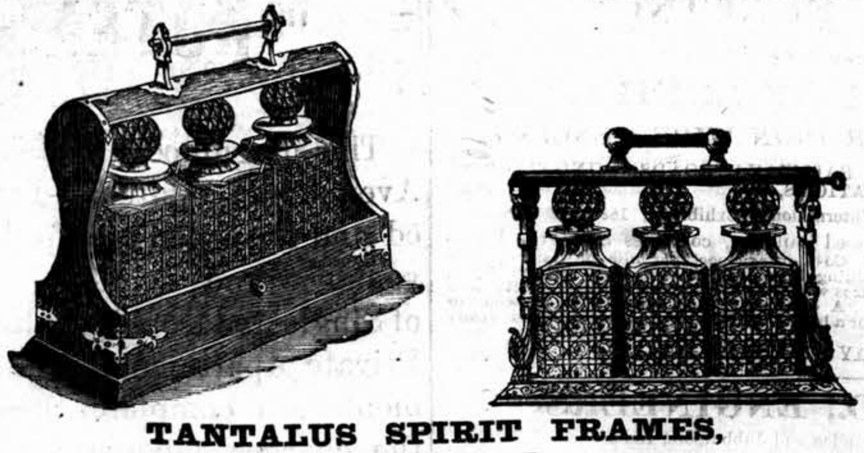

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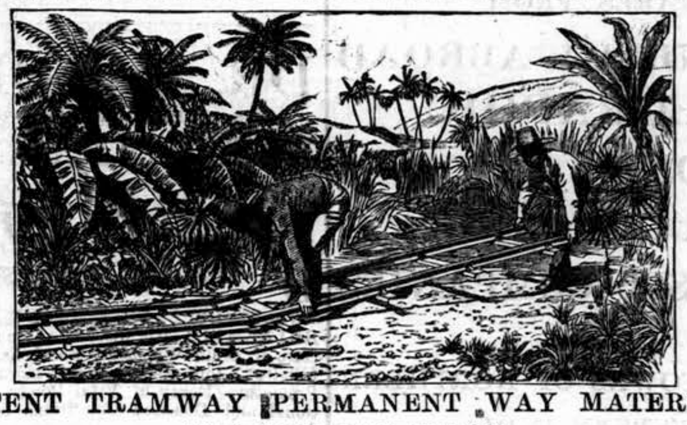

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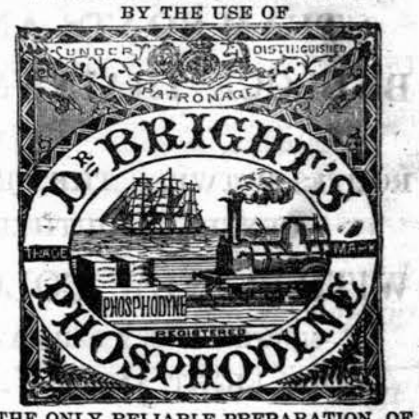

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